BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,..... 3 00

☞ ANY person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1858. NO. 19.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Squares of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,		$1 00
Do.	do.	2	do	1 50
Do.	do.	3	do	1 50
Do.	do.	3	months without change,	4 00
Do.	do.	6	do.....do.....do	7 00
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Do.	do.	6	do...renewed weekly,	14 00
Do.	do.	12	do.....do.....do	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Ell Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

DAVID E. BUNTING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business in his line. He solicits a share of public patronage, which he hopes to merit by promptitude and fidelity in the transaction of all business entrusted to him.
July 1st, 1857. 44-tf

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order,
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
Oct 15—84-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, AT HIS Shop corner Walnut and Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.
Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 31.—18-tf ISSAC WELLS.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN THE Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan 1st, 1856

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.
ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my service and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September. My object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.
J. O. HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

PIANO FORTES.
JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6¾, 6¾ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.
JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. 36-tf

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.
ALSO:
The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.
June 12, 1857.—41-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

GENERAL AGENCY
For the Sale of Books, News Papers and Periodicals.
ANY BOOK, PERIODICAL OR NEWS PAPER PUBlished in the United States, furnished at short notice; clubs for News Papers or Periodicals received as heretofore, and CASH always required in advance.
J. H. ROTHWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 6th 1857. 53*.

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, SOME time during the present year, his negro man "HARRY," employed on the N. C. and Atlantic R. R.—Harry is a black negro about 40 years of age, middle sized. Supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the plantation of Daniel Bowden, Esq., in Duplin county.
I will give the above reward of $50 for the return of said negro to me or his lodgment in any jail so that I can get him.
WM. WRIGHT.
Burgaw Depot, New Hanover Co., N. C., Sept. 25, '57—4-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Duplin County. }
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, A. D., 1857.
"ORDERED, as one of the general rules of this Court, that, hereafter, the Docket of Civil Causes shall be taken up on Monday of each term, and proceeded with until Wednesday evening; and that Thursday of each term is appointed as the day on which the Calender of cases on the State Docket shall be taken up, and the same proceeded with until the whole is finished; and that all parties and witnesses be recognised and summoned to appear accordingly.
"And it is further ordered, that the Clerk of this Court give notice of this rule, as required by the Statute in such cases made and provided, and that it be published in the Wilmington Journal for six successive weeks."
Test, JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.
Dec. 4th, 1857.—16-6t.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply Nos. 1, 2, and 3. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23. Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE SPRING SESSION OF THIS FLOURISHING INstitution will commence on Thursday, the 7th of January, 1858. Our College is a beautiful edifice, well adapted to the purpose, and can accomodate one hundred boarders. The President and his lady live in the College, and all the pupils are regarded as members of the same family. We have a full corps of experienced Teachers, all devoted to their respective classes. No place in the State is so accessible by rail road from every direction, as Goldsboro'. The expenses per session are as follows:
Board and Washing $50; Tuition in the College course, $20, and in the preparatory course $10; Incidental tax for repairs $1; Music on the Piano $22 50; on the Guitar $20; French $10; Drawing $5; Crayon $10; Painting in Water Colors $10; in Oil Colors $20. For further information address the undersigned.
S. M. FROST, President.
December 11, 1857.—15-6t.

SELECT SCHOOL.
W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,
Oaks, Orange, N. C.
Spring Session begins January 13th.
December 4, 1857. 14-9t.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE FOURTEENTH SESSION will commence on the First Monday in January, 1858. The Teachers employed are of the first order of ability. The course of instruction is unusually thorough and extensive.

EXPENSES:

Tuition in Elementary Branches		$15 00
Do.	College Classes	20 00
Do.	Music	20 00
Do.	Drawing	10 00
Do.	Painting	20 00
Do.	Embroidery	5 00
Board and Washing per month		10 00

No extra charges will be made. For particulars, apply to
J. H. MILLS,
[O30-9-12t*] Oxford, N. C.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857.
The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.
L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.
Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c.
H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857. 52-tf

General Notices.

FURNITURE!!!
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just [redacted] selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:
Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2½ each;
Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.
Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.
JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale all his LANDS lying in Duplin county, on Muddy Creek and Stafford Swamp. Also, the PLANTATION where he now resides, and the adjoining tracts, containing about FOUR THOUSAND ACRES, 500 or 600 acres of which are cleared, and is good farming land.—A considerable quantity of Turpentine can also be made on the balance of these lands. There is a good GRIST MILL within sight of the dwelling. These lands are within five or six miles of Chincapin Landing.
Also, one other tract lying on the Back Swamp, containing thirteen or fourteen hundred acres of Turpentine land,—three sets of Boxes already cut—balance are round trees, and within about eight or nine miles of Chincapin Landing.
Also, one other tract lying on Chincapin Road, containing two hundred and sixty acres.
All the above property will be sold low for cash, or good Notes. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises. BENJ. LANIER.
Duplin county, N. C., Dec. 4, 1857 14-3m

WE WILL EXPOSE AT PUBLIC SALE IN WARsaw, on the 15th January next, our HOTEL AND LOT, containing about 4 acres of land; the house is large and commodious, with 15 rooms and 9 fire places, all in good repair. Also, another lot about ½ of an acre, and a new building 14 by 30 feet, formerly used as a Doctor's Office; and 6 more valuable building lots in Warsaw. Persons wishing to buy property in a flourishing village, will do well to call and examine the above premises. Terms—6, 12 and 18 months, with approved security, interest from date.
L. & M. MOORE.
Warsaw, N. C., Dec. 15th, 1857 16-4t*

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS RESPECTFULLY CALLED TO THE FACT THAT I have TWO FIRST CLASS WORKMEN, and that I shall manufacture HARNESS AND SADDLES, which for beauty of workmanship and durability of material, cannot be excelled. Old Harness, Saddles and Trunks repaired at very low prices, and all work warranted.
JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market Street, near the Wharf.
Manufacturer of Harness, and Dealer in Oils, Leather, Varnishes, Agricultural Implements, &c.
Dec. 3d, 1857 75-1w—14-3m

LOST OR MISLAID.
A NOTE FOR THE HIRE OF A NEGRO—MADE PAYable to James I. McDugald, by James R. Grist and John T. Council, for sixty dollars ($60,) due February 4th, 1856, endorsed to J. McK. Mulford. All persons are forewarned from trading for said note, as it was left in my hands for collection.
GEO. M. WHITE.
Dec. 18th, 1857 16-6t

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED against hunting, fishing, ranging stock, or in any other way trespassing on any of the lands of the subscriber, lying in Bladen or New Hanover counties, as the fullest penalties of the law will be enforced against all trespassers.
CHARLES HENRY.
Dec. 18, 1857.—16-5m*

General Notices.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINistratrix and Administrator upon the estate of Dempsey Harrell, deceased, at December Term, A. D., 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, request all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make immediate payment of the same, and also notifies all persons having claims against the said estate to present them for payment to the subscribers within the time prescribed by law, or else this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
P. HARRELL, Administratrix.
B. SOUTHERLAND, Administrator.
Dec. 25th, 1857 17-3t

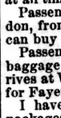
ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING QUALIFIED AS ADMINistratrix and Administrator upon the estate of Dempsey Harrell, deceased, at December Term, A. D., 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the County of New Hanover, request all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate payment of the same; and also notifies all persons having claims against the said estate to present them for payment to the subscribers within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
PENELOPE HARRELL, Adm'rx.
B. SOUTHERLAND, Adm'r.
Jan. 1.—18-4t.

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO me, either by note, bond or otherwise not to pay the respective accounts of their indebtedness to any one except my lawful agents, W. H. Harrison and W. A. Allen, or such officers as may have them in hand for collection; and such officers are also notified not to pay over to any one the amounts collected or hereafter to be collected to any one except myself or the same against C. A. HARRISON.
Dec. 25, 1857. 17-3t.

BROOMS! BROOMS!
20 DOZ. N. C. BROOMS, made at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Raleigh. Sold at wholesale and retail, by GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.
Dec. 25

FRESH ARRIVALS.
PER SCHRS. W. A. ELLIS AND JONAS SMITH, from New York:
25 Bags Green Rio Coffee;
25 " Prime Laguyra do.;
20 bbls. C. Sugar;
10 Firkins Goshen Butter, Extra;
10 Fbls. Buckwheat, No. 1;
5 " Leaf Lard;
10 " City Mess Pork. Low for cash, at
Dec 25 GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.'S

THE WARSAW HOUSE
IS NOW OPEN, AND THE SUBSCRIBER SOLICITS the patronage of the traveling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him.—His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.
His bar will be furnished with the best liquors that can be bought.
He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.
Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.
Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at one-and-a-half o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.
I have also a daily Stage line running to Kenansville, and packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line.
N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.
STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.
Nov. 6th, 1857 10-6m
Fayetteville Observer 6 months and send bill as above.

TURPENTINE AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his entire possessions of Lands, lying in the county of Onslow, on the South West Creek, or South West branch of New River. The Farm, embracing about six hundred acres on the Creek and both sides of the Road leading from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Newbern, five miles from Jacksonville, and about equidistant between Wilmington and Newbern. The Turpentine or Pine Lands embrace sixteen hundred acres, lying within a few miles of the plantation, and from three to five miles from a good landing on the Creek.
The above property offers a rare opportunity for investment, the Pine lands being mostly in their virgin state, and capable of producing from ten to twelve tasks of boxes.—The Farm lands, although in bad order from long neglect, lies well, and is susceptible of a very high state of improvement, affording all the materials and every facility for the same. The Lands would be sold in a body, or in parcels.—Terms of sale made easy.
For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to N. Nixon, Wilmington. C. D. N. FOY.
Oct. 1, 1857 22-2w—5-tf

STEDMAN'S SALEM MAGAZINE.
IS TO BE THE TITLE OF A LITERARY PERIODICAL, to be Published Monthly, in the Town of Salem, N. C., by ANDREW J. STEDMAN, a Member of the North Carolina Bar.
In offering to the Public my Magazine, I claim for the Editorial chair no superiority over that department of other like Periodicals; but I do claim for the talent of North Carolina, and the South generally, that will be brought to its support, Southern patronage. And I also as a southern man, and the Editor of a Southern Magizine, claim at the hands of the Southern country, and especially of North Carolina, that aid support that will here, at home, establish, upon a firm basis, a fountain of Literature, and exclusively a Home Literary Magazine.
Many are the Magazines now published in the Northern States that are flooding the whole Southern country. There is not, (it is probable,) a county in any Southern State that is not visited by "Harper," "Graham," "Peterson," or "Godey;" while here, in North Carolina and the South, where genius unsurpassed and unequaled reigns, the literary talent that is brought into exercise is dedicated to the support of Northern Magazines, while Southern enterprise, taste and talent bow in humble submission to such suicidal policy of Southern contributors.
Why, I ask, cannot we—North Carolina, the South—send greeting to our Southern clime a Magazine, acceptable for the many qualities that adorn the pages of the most chaste, elegant and Periodical? It is true that the South has her Magazines; but few in number are they, and unknown, compared to the publications of the north, which every mail brings to our home, filled with the result of hired labor, and teeming with unpardonable sedition.
Then I appeal to North Carolina and other Southern States to aid me in my enterprise, and in promoting a literary taste amongst those upon whom, as a Southern man I have claims.
My Magazine will be the usual size; and nothing will be admitted to its pages but such articles as will meet the approval of the most fastidious. It shall be
ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS AND PLATES
of the most elegant texture, equaling in beauty and style any executed at the North.
My price of supscription is THREE DOLLARS per year, which is required to be paid in advance, as the expense to be incurred in establishing such a publication will not admit of a credit system.
☞ *The first Number will be issued 1st January*, 1858.
A. J. STEDMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Sept'r 1, 1857.
N. B. My Address until the 1st of November will be Pittsborough, N. C.—After that time it will be Salem, N. C.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.
THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, incorporated in 1840, with a capital of $100,000, offer their NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE for sale, as the cheapest and best fertilizer for Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Kitchen Gardens in the Northern States, for seventeen years. It is inodorous, very powerful, and yet can be used without danger in contact with the seed. The night soil of the city of N. Y., from which the fertilizer is manufactured, is well known as the most powerful manure in the world. Price per barrel on board of vessel in New York, $1 50—for seven barrels and over—under that quantity $2 per barrel. Terms Cash. A pamphlet will be sent gratis and post paid to any applicant.
☞ A trial, however small, is respectfully solicited. Address LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
60 COURTLANDT STREET,
Dec. 18, 1857—16-2m New York.

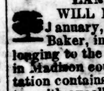
VALUABLE PLANTATION AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated on the West side of New River, in the county of Onslow, and about 12 miles from Jacksonville. The tract of land contains from TWO TO THREE HUNDRED ACRES, seventy or eighty acres of which are good for raising Ground Peas; the balance of the Plantation is number one Corn land, all of which is situated immediately on the banks of the river, all of which is accessible at all times by vessels of light draft. There is cleared land sufficient to work five ploughs. The wood land is sufficient to furnish the farm with all necessary timber &c. The buildings consists of a dwelling house, kitchen, meat houses, stables and carriage house.
Persons desirous to purchase a valuable farm, will do well to examine the premises.
Dec. 18—16-4t* JAMES M. JUSTICE.

HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTING.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country that he is now prepared to execute every description of HOUSE and SHIP PAINTING, GRAINING, etc., and will endeavor to do all work in his line punctually and in good style, and at as reasonable rates as can be afforded.
All orders left at his shop, formerly known as Mr. Darby's Cooper Shop, Orange street, below Front, will be promptly attended to. L. F. BUNE.
Nov. 10.—56-3t—11-3m*

General Notices.

VALUABLE CAPE FEAR LANDS FOR SALE.
IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity for Bladen county, made at the late Fall Term thereof, the undersigned as Clerk and Master, will expose to public sale, at the Court House door in the town of Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in February next, the lands belonging to the Estate of the late Jonah D. Russ, to wit:
350 Acres of Land on the North East side of the Cape Fear River, about 36 miles above Wilmington, whereon the said Jonah D. Russ lately resided, 150 acres of which is in a high state of cultivation, having thereon a good two-story Dwelling House. The dwelling is pleasantly situated, and commands a fine view of River and Plantation.
Also, 350 Acres in different adjoining tracts, situated in the White Oak Swamp, about one mile from the River Plantation, with some improvements thereon. This tract is said to be equal in productiveness to any Swamp Lands in the State, and easily reclaimed.
Also, several other tracts of back Land, and convenient to the foregoing tracts, the whole constituting a desirable situation for farming, with convenient market facilities.
Terms—Six months credit, purchasers executing satisfactory, with interest from date of purchasing.
K. McLEOD, C. & M. E.
December 18th 1857. 17-ts

LAND AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE 15th DAY OF NEXT January, under a decree of his Honor, J. Wayles Baker, in Chancery, that fine PLANTATION belonging to the estate of Richard Harrison, deceased, lying in Madison county, Florida, on the Aucilla River. The Plantation contains about 1500 acres of Land, of the best quality, with excellent quarters for about 150 Negroes; Stables, &c., a Steam Engine for ginning and milling. The place is healthy, and equal in fertility to any land in Middle Florida, and lies within a few miles of the Railroad now being built from Tallahassee to the Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroad, and has other advantages rarely met with.
ALSO, (420) four hundred and twenty acres of land in Madison county, in the Aucilla River, South of the base line, known as the Gee Land. This land is all in the woods, and of a very superior quality.
ALSO, a large quantity of CORN and FODDER, stock of CATTLE, WAGONS, PLOWS, PLANTATION TOOLS, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, &c.
ALSO, about TEN LIKELY NEGROES.
TERMS OF SALE—For the Land one-fourth cash, the balance in equal payments, one, two and three years, with interest at 8 per cent., and good security. For the Negroes cash; for the Mules and other personal property, all sums under $25 cash; all over $25, one-half cash, the other payable in one year, with interest.
Dec. 29.—95-3t—18-2t. I. M. HARRISON, Adm'x.

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENticated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.
Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.
Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

Packing Beef and Pork.

In an old agricultural paper, we find the following hints on the best mode of packing beef and pork. The business of curing beef is on the increase in our country, and the suggestions contained may be of benefit, even to those who have had some experience in it:
PORK.—No. 1 should contain thirty-eight pieces prime, viz: loins, belly-pieces, breasts, cushion of leg, free from bone, and chines; the rest to be neck and poll pieces, fore and hind legs not to exceed six. Quality to be fat.
No. 2 should contain forty-eight pieces prime—quality not so fat as India. [See Beef, below.]
No. 3 should contain thirty-two pieces prime—quality same as last.
No. 4 should contain fifty pieces, four pounds each, and be made of corn-fatted hogs, of light weight, say from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty pounds, neither heads or legs admitted; if hams are left out side pieces to be substituted. Two ounces saltpetre to each barrel.
When packing for exportation, the pieces should be washed in clean water. The pickle should stand for twenty-four hours after being made, and all scum taken off, and never used until bright and clear. The want of a good head of salt, and the muddy pickle have been the most conspicuous falts of American beef and pork; so much so that the great bulk of it has to be washed and re-salted.
Short Middles.—To be made from sides of corn-fed hogs, averaging from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred and fifty pounds, cut square as possible; back bone to be taken off with a saw; ribs to be sawed through about the center, laid down in fine salt, and slightly saltpetred, changing them twice after the first salting; then pack in boxes, putting six middles of smaller size, and five of larger, in each box; box will nett about one hundred and eighty pounds, to be neatly marked with the number of pieces, nett weight and packer's name; to be packed with fine salt, at least half an inch thick between the layers, and good capping; meat to be scraped clean, both rib, skin and edges, and scraps cut off, but not washed; pack skin down, except last piece.
Long Middles.—The head and ham taken off square, the whole rib taken out with back bone, the shoulder-blade taken out entirely, and the hole well filled with salt, and which should be done each time it is handled. Same directions for curing as for short middles. Then pack and size, same as short middles, separating large from small; box to contain about three hundred pounds nett.
Tierce Middles.—To be cut and trimmed same as short middles, but to be made of heavier hogs. laid down in salt four days; then pack in tierces to contain three hundred and thirty-six pounds, adding, slightly, saltpetre; to be sized same as short middles, marking on each tierce number of Pieces, etc.; pickle at once, and after standing one day, fill up.
BEEF.—Immediately after cutting, the beef is to be well rubbed with fine, dry salt, and packed in store casks, to be filled up with pickle—a little saltpetre being added to give a bright color. As soon as the blood is sufficiently purged out it may be packed in tierces for exportation. Saltpetre need not be used in any pickle after the first. Pickle should be strained.
Prime Mess.—Tierce to contain thirty-eight pieces, eight pounds each, say four pieces chuck, six shoulder ribs, four plates, six briskets, two rump, four sirloin, two flanks, two rounds (or ring bone), four rounds (clear of bone), four standing ribs. It is best to leave out necks and shanks.
India Mess.—Tierce to contain forty-two pieces, eight pounds each, assorted same as prime mess, adding four more pieces, standing rib; neither shanks nor necks admitted.
The cattle for India mess should be well fatted, and seven hundred pounds and upwards; for prime mess, five hundred and fifty to seven hundred pounds. All provisions intended for the English market should be handled with great care and neatness, always using knife and saw; packages neatly branded, with quality, weight, number of pieces and maker's name.
The tierce containing three hundred and thirty-six pounds should be twenty-one and a-half inches head, twenty-four and a-half inches bilge, thirty-three and a-half inches length.
For three hundred and four pounds, nineteen and a-half inches head, twenty-two and a-half inches bilge, thirty-one and a-half inches length, and well seasoned.—Six ounces saltpetre to one tierce.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S FATHER'S STRENGTH.—Peter Jefferson is described by Mr. Randall as "a man of gigantic stature—plain, and averse to display—he was grave, taciturn, slow to make, and not over prompt to accept advances. He was one of those calmly and almost sternly self-relying men, who lean on none—who desire help from none. And he certainly had both muscles and mind which could be trusted. He could simultaneously 'head up' (raise from their sides to an upright position) two hogsheads of tobacco, weighing nearly a thousand pounds apiece! He once directed three able-bodied slaves to pull down a ruinous shed by means of a rope. After they had again and again made the effort, he bade them stand aside, seized the rope, and dragged down the structure in an instant. Traditions have come down of his continuing lines as a surveyor through savage wilderneses, after his assistants had given out from famine and fatigue, subsisting on the raw flesh of game, and even of his carrying mules, when other food failed."

BANK DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Clarendon, of this town, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, or $2 per share. See advertisement in this paper.
The Bank of Fayetteville has also declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. See advertisement.
Fayetteville Observer.

Kansas Affairs.

Mr. Denver entered upon his duties as Acting Governor of the Territory of Kansas on the 21st instant, when he issued the following address setting forth the policy he intends to pursue:

Address to the People of Kansas.

Having been appointed by the President of the United States to the office of Secretary, and, during the Governor's absence, Acting Governor of this Territory, it is proper that I should make you a brief address, sufficient to indicate what my future course of action will be.—The troubles and difficulties with which the people of the Territory have been involved makes this the more necessary, for it would be unreasonable to expect any one occupying this position to escape misrepresentation and abuse. The passions of many have been so thoroughly aroused, and long standing difficulties have so embittered the feelings of one portion of the community against another, that it has been represented as almost impossible to find any one willing to listen to the voice of reason. This I am not prepared to believe. That there are some violent men who have assumed to speak by authority for the people at large, and counsel such measures as must necessarily, if followed, lead to bloodshed, anarchy, and confusion, I have no doubt; but it will require more than bare assertion to satisfy me that there is not yet enough of the conservative element remaining to uphold and enforce the laws, by which alone the lives and property of our citizens can be protected and the honor of the country preserved.
It is the earnest desire of the President that a fair opportunity should be afforded all the people of the Territory at the approaching elections to give a full and free expression of their opinions, and as an evidence of this I give the following quotations from his instructions to me, through the Secretary of State, dated December 11th, 1857.
[Mr. Denver here quotes several paragraphs from his instructions, which were published in the National Intelligencer of the 26th of December.]
By

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JAN. 8, 1858.

☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper, without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

☞ *We are now forwarding bills for subscription, &c., due this Office, by letter, with the hope that the amounts will be remitted without delay.*

☞ It is our painful duty to announce the death of T. Burr, Jr., Esq., Editor of the Wilmington Herald, which took place on Tuesday evening, 5th inst., at the residence of his father, in this town. His disease, we believe, was typhoid fever.

Mr. Burr was a native of Wilmington, and, we think, somewhere in the neighborhood of thirty-eight years of age. He had been connected for nearly seven years with the press of the State, as editor of the Wilmington Herald, the duties of which position he discharged with energy and ability, and to the full satisfaction of his friends.

If, in the excitement of party warfare, offences may have come, or ill-feelings may have arisen, we are confident that they passed away with the occasions which produced them; and, certainly, the grave, which levels all distinctions, must extinguish all animosities. We feel it to be essentially so in this case. We know that Mr. Burr's death is regretted alike by political friends and political opponents.

It is not for us to usurp the office of more familiar friendship, and speak of Mr. Burr in the various relations of son, brother or friend. We only know that he possessed qualities of head and heart which endeared him to a large and devoted circle of friends and relatives. To these qualities some one better able to do them justice, will, no doubt, pay the fitting tribute. The sorrows of the family circle are sacred, and upon them we would not obtrude. God alone is the true consoler. It only remains for us, in common with our brethren of the press, to mourn the loss of a valued cotemporary and a worthy citizen.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate *on Monday*, Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, offered a *bill* for the admission of Kansas into the Union, which was read and referred to the committee on Territories. It is introduced as a compromise measure. It provides for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, with the same boundaries as defined by the bill of the last Congress. It also requires that the seventh article of the constitution, relative to slavery, shall be submitted to a direct vote of the qualified electors on the seventh day of April, 1858, and that the returns of this election shall be made to the governor of the Territory instead of the president of the convention; and the election is to be conducted in obedience to the laws in force on the 7th of November *last*. It also provides that the constitution shall *not* be so construed as to limit or impair the *rights* of the people at any time to call a *convention* for the purpose of altering, amending, or abolishing their form of government, subject to the constitution of the United States. The ordinance of the constitution in reference to the public lands is to be rejected. Mr. Pugh stated that he would avail himself of an early opportunity to explain the provisions of the bill more in detail.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, took the floor, and addressed the Senate in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Before he had proceeded far he was seized with an attack of vertigo, and gave way, expressing the hope that he would be able to finish what he had to say to-morrow, (Tuesday.)

The House of Representatives was, on Monday, mainly occupied with resolutions calling for information about the late seizure of Walker's expedition by Commodore Paulding.

A number of bills were introduced, read first time and referred. Among others, by Mr. Winslow, a bill for the relief of John Dobbin, late a purser in the Navy. Also by the same, a bill to alter the place of holding the Fall Term of the Circuit Court for the District of North Carolina.

Manufacturing Public Opinion.

The Fayetteville Observer remarks upon the way that letter-writers or others connected with the press have of forestalling public opinion—of announcing beforehand, in a confident tone, that such a thing will be done, or such an appointment or nomination made, until the thing has, by repetition, gained the semblance of public opinion, and thus frequently accomplishes its object.—The Observer don't say all this, but it in some measure suggests it, and at any rate, we say it.

The article of the Observer which has led to these remarks, has reference to a paragraph which has been set afloat as follows;

North Carolina.—Senator Biggs, of North Carolina, it is said, will be appointed Judge of the U. S. District Court of North Carolina, *in* place of Judge Potter, deceased. Hon. T. L. Clingman will probably succeed Judge Biggs in the Senate.

Now, for Senator Biggs and Mr. Clingman, we have the highest respect. Mr. Biggs would make a good Judge, Mr. Clingman an able Senator; but more than a week has passed, and no such appointment has been made, although it may be made. Mr. Clingman may also be made Senator or he may not. All this remains to be seen. As we have already said, we have the highest respect for the Honorable Senator. He is a sound lawyer, and would be an attentive, industrious and honest Judge. But we would prefer to have a Judge resident at this point, because, for reasons stated by us sometime ago, we feel convinced that his efficiency would thereby be doubled. We must earnestly protest against any of these forestalling paragraphs. We of Wilmington have set forth reasons for asking the appointment to be made of a resident of this place, and we sincerely trust that these reasons will still be allowed their full weight, because they are based upon considerations of positive and tangible moment to us, and, we think, of equal moment to the business of the Court. Should Mr. Biggs receive the appointment, we will be forced to admit that he is the right man, but hardly in the right place, so far as location is concerned.

THIRTY YEARS IN HARNESS.—The senior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, in his article referring to the commencement of a new year, states that this is the thirty-fourth year of his editorial connection with that paper. We presume that this is the longest period of time that any editor in North Carolina has presided over the destinies of any one paper. We would naturally suppose, that after so long a service, Mr. Hale would begin to look upon his paper as a part of himself—a member of his family—a something from which he could not well be separated, and without which he could hardly exist or know what to do with himself. Even after our comparatively brief connection with the Journal, the same feeling grows upon us. Were we to change to another field, it would go hard for a time—how much more so after the lapse of over the third of a century.

We are pleased to learn that the Observer is doing a good business in these hard times.

Howard Fire Engine Company.

At a meeting of the above Company, held at the Engine House on Monday evening, January 4th, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the present year:—Wm. J. Cornwall, President; James H. Mitchell, Foreman; M. Murray, 1st Ass't. do.; J. B. Laviere, 2d Ass't. do.; W. J. Callais, Secretary; Geo. H. Baker, Ass't. do.; Thos. E. Lawrence, Treasurer.

PORK.—The *Salisbury Watchman* states that a drove of hogs numbering 200 head, arrived at that place last week, and sold out readily at $7 50 per hundred, nett.

Walkerisms.

It would seem as though all the difficulties in the way of our political harmony have some mysterious connection with gentlemen of the name of Walker. Governor Walker, formerly of Kansas, is endeavoring to get up an *emeute* on one hand, while General Walker, formerly of Nicaragua, is kicking up a dust on the other. Circumstances have forced both these individuals into a prominence, and conferred upon them an importance to which they are not personally entitled. One—the Governor—would like to hatch up for himself a party to make him President of the United States; the other—the General, seems to have an idea that he is, or ought to be, President of something or other—Nicaragua, for want of a better place. All the rest about these aspirants is gammon.

Governor Walker don't care a copper for Kansas.—All he thinks about is Robert J. Walker. He is a political filibuster, playing a desperate game for power, in which he has rivals, who take the same track and are destined to meet with the same disappointment. Wm. Walker is a more open, and consequently a more honorable filibuster. He is at least as sincere in his affection for Nicaragua as Robert J. is in his pretended devotion to the rights of the people of Kansas. Remove the hope—take away the glittering prize of some sort of preferment in both cases, and all incentive to action would be gone, and Kansas and Nicaragua might rest quietly till the crack of doom before either of the would-be Presidents would trouble themselves to interfere with their destiny. Unfortunately enough, experience has proved too conclusively that mankind are selfish, to allow us to repose much faith in high-sounding professions.

But, little importance as we attach to the persons of the Governor and the General, we cannot dismiss the movements of which they are the visible exponents with the same unconcern as we can the individuals. They may only be straws, but they show how the winds blow, and these winds may yet rise to a tempest sufficient to endanger the harmony if not to wreck the prospects of the country. Kansas becomes daily more and more threatening. Why is it not settled? Simply because a large party do not wish it settled. Simply because the feeling of northern supremacy will be satisfied with no settlement that does not involve southern submission.—Walker thinks that that feeling can rally a sufficient number of votaries to control the next Presidential election.

The squabble about Nicaragua will resolve itself into a sectional question. The South will be told that, lawful or unlawful, General Walker's expeditions will, if successful, enure to the advantage of the South. The North will be told that lawful or unlawful they must be opposed and denounced for this very reason. The mere names in either case amount to little. The spirit abroad is everything.

To what this spirit may lead, we can hardly pretend to say. We think it would be no evidence of rashness if we ventured to anticipate more exciting times consequent upon the settlement or attempted settlement of the Territorial and Central American questions, than any thro' which the country has yet passed. Every now and then difficulties are temporarily arranged by compromises, and with each fresh compromise the spirit out of which all these difficulties spring, becomes stronger and more uncontrollable.

SPECIAL REPORT OF DR. E. EMMONS, *Geologist to the State of North Carolina, concerning the advantages of the Valley of the Deep River as a Site for the Establishment of a National Foundry.* Made Pursuant to Instructions from Governor Bragg, 29th December, 1857. Raleigh, Holden & Wilson, Printers to the State, 1857.

We are indebted to the courtesy of E. Cantwell, Esq., for a copy of the above report in the shape of a pamphlet of sixteen pages. The report is submitted in reply to a letter from Governor Bragg, bearing date December 26th, 1857, in which the Governor requests Dr. Emmons to report at his earliest convenience his opinion upon the suitability and peculiar adaption of the Valley of the Deep River as the site of a National Foundry, setting forth fully the reasons upon which that opinion is based.

Dr. Emmons proceeds to show that the Deep River Valley possesses 1st. Abundance of excellent fuel in the condition of coal—2d. Metallic Ores, particularly Iron, of which there are five different kinds of Ore—to wit:—The *hydrated argillaceous oxide*, the *black band*, the *specular*, the *magnetic*, and the *hematitic*.—3d. Timber for Construction—there being large bodies of long and short leaf pines, white oaks, hemlocks, hickorys, ashes and elms. The forests have never been thinned by manufacturing companies, as is the case in New England, neither has the long leaved pine been used for the extraction of turpentine.—4th. Quarries of Free Stone, Granite and other stone for construction—these are said to be abundant, easily obtained, and of good quality.—5th. Water Power—there being three falls upon Deep River, one on Haw River, three miles from the junction, and one at Buckhorn, on the Cape Fear, all convenient and available.—6th. Accessibility—the navigation of Cape Fear and Deep Rivers is already secured, giving outlet to the Atlantic in 150 miles; also the Fayetteville railroad is progressing; also, a gap of 30 miles is to be filled up to connect the coal fields with Raleigh, Norfolk and Portsmouth. The Deep River country is inaccessible to an enemy from without.—7th. Climate and Soil—the soil of Chatham is adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and cattle. The water is good for domestic purposes. There is neither the extreme heat of summer, which debilitates, nor excess of cold in winter, which closes the navigation of its rivers, or interferes with the movements of machinery.

The report is to be laid before the Congress of the United States.

INQUEST.—Coroner A. A. Hartsfield held an inquest on the 6th inst. over portions of the body of a dead child, found in the Cape Fear river, opposite the lower part of town. Verdict—"Came to its death from causes unknown to the jury, but from the appearance of the parts found and examined, it had evidently been in the hands of a surgeon for dissection." The arteries were all tied with black silk.

☞ The New Year's Ball of the Wilmington Light Infantry is spoken of as being a most pleasant affair, handsomely gotten up, and drawing together a highly agreeable company. The dancing was kept up to the small hours.

We return our acknowledgements for the courtesy of an invitation, of which circumstances prevented our availing ourselves.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—We have received abundant proof from the statements of our naval officers employed in the United States African squadron, and also from other means, that the slave trade is at this time carried on upon the Congo to a greater extent than it has ever been for years past. The Americans as the most active and prosperous of those engaged in the trade, which is carried on entirely in American bottoms. The slavers are chiefly from Boston, New York and New Orleans. "Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says the American squadron is utterly useless, and as it cannot enforce the law for the suppression of the trade, ought to be withdrawn. If our government intends to enforce it, they should substitute swift steamers of light draught for the heavy, dull sailing vessels which we now employ.—*Petersburg Express.*

AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Ten Broeck is still confident that he can beat the English horses. If Prioress goes on improving, by next spring she is expected to be the best horse in England. Great hopes are entertained of Babylon. When this latter colt was taken abroad, he was accompanied by two or three one year olds, which, in time, are also to contend on the British turf under American colors. Mr. Ten Broeck's engagements in England extend to 1861, and it is reported that when he returns there, next spring, he will make it his residence and future home.

When it Rains!

When the weather is fine, humanity is brave. The young and dressy are bold and proud, in all the glory of neat fits and resplendent linen, light kids and crinolines, patent leather and other points in the æsthetics of the clothes-philosophy. Then when the sun shines and the wind bloweth not as it listeth, there is dignity and ease made manifest along Chesnut street, and all promenaders, even the humblest, express by gait and address, a certain independence of earthly oppressions and an opulence of feeling. How elegantly and care-forgettingly ladies and gentlemen exchange endless last words at carriage doors and on steps; how at home and easy all the world is in its morning calls; how the entrees to the dry goods stores and jewellers are made as if with the intention of buying out the establishment, or of letting it drop altogether—either way—"don't care much which." Beautiful fine weather, when all the world is full of oxygen, and when electricity and light attune the feelings to champagne-like independence!

How it all changes on what is popularly termed a juicy day, and which some sarcastically designate, in the intensity of bitterness, "*sweet* weather!" A day when there is snow underfoot, and rain overhead, lemon peel on all bare floors, bits of crumbling coal on all door steps, and draughts of neuralgia-inspiration and expiration, through the faintest possibility of an opening. A day when the hand-organs sound guinea-fowl-y, when their interesting automata are dirty little Dutch toys, and the monkey a fool! A day when the soaked theatre-bills suggest all that is disagreeable behind the scenes, and nothing that is agreeable before them. A day when ragged, wretched street-beggars strike one as being the normal units of humanity. A day when a strange, dismal interest is taken in forlorn chimneys which have stood for years, slowly decaying in remoter corners of out of the way roads, and when the eye is fascinated by a water-logged cat, cautiously running through the obscurest and most plebian corners of tumble-down, half whitewashed balconies. We all know such days; they are meteorologic messengers, sent to man to remind him that he is mortal, and that there is a time when new gloves and fine clothes, and all that there is of loveliness and elegance, must wilt down and be eclipsed—and all by the miserable influence of rain and cold!

Men are not less brave or earnest on a sloppy, chilly, muggy day than on any other, but they are amazingly less ornamental at such a time, and this ornament is mental as well as physical. Listen to people who say that they don't care for the weather, that it makes no sort of difference to them, that in fact they rather like to have the sun retire for a week or two occasionally, and then phonograph all that they say of a fine day, and all that they do or do not utter when "plootering" about town through the mud when the weather, sir, is most unfair! Oh, there is no difference of course between Mr. Fitz Lavender in his fresh *chapeau* and full toilette, and the same in a crushing overcoat with collar turned up, scourging with angry frown in the omnibus, away from the last and wettest passenger and drawing up his neatly panted legs to get them out of the way of the umbrella of "that old stupid" who acts as though he thought that he were in the society of Newfoundland dogs. Even you, dear reader, come now, answer in all sincerity if you never noticed that "other people" were uncommonly boorish on rainy days, that they were especially unaccommodating in the matter of making room and of closing doors and windows; in short, sum up all the quarrels you have ever had out of dog-days since the days of infancy, and tell us truly, whether by far the great majority did not come off with the sun under a cloud? It is all very well talking, but no one can deny that humanity owes most of its elegance to the weather. Fine airs in gentlemen and ladies are greatly influenced by fine airs and sunshine and warmth. The ancient Greeks were a splendid party of "bloods," both male and female. How would Aspasia have looked with an habitual umbrella, or where would all the out-of-doors life, which made her fighting and philosophising friends such a "glorious lot," have been, if it had been compounded of drizzles, mud and slosh? What but Flemish art and Vlaemish language, requiring copious antidotes of Schiedam, could ever have been developed in the low countries, where a fog makes fine weather? What is the Spanish language but a vocal sunshine—what is Provencal but blue skies made lingual—what Italian, if not fine weather, with all its phases made into phrases. Never tell us that the weather has no influence. Art, language, physiognomy and the omnibuses all speak to the contrary.

Three Days and Nights with a Corpse.

While returning from Saucilito last Monday, on the Martin White, which ran through Racoon Straits, we were interested in the conversation of a man who sat next to us on the boat's rail.

"Do you see that little cove there?" asked he of a friend, pointing to a small inlet on Angel Island. "Well, I spent three days and nights there once, alone with the corpse of a dead man.

"How was that?" asked the other.

"It was in 1844, when there were only nineteen houses, or huts in San Francisco. I came here on board the ship trading in hides. While lying in the harbor, getting in cargo, the captain sent a shipmate and myself to Angel Island to cut wood for the vessel. A boat put us ashore in the cove, on Monday, morning, with tent, provisions, etc., and as the weather was good, left us, and was to return on Saturday evening, to take us on board. A week on the hills of the island, after so long a voyage at sea, was regarded by both as rare good luck. We put up our tent, there, on the brow of that little hill—built our fire, chopped wood, cooked our "salt junk," talked, smoked, told yarns, and had a good time generally, the weather was superb—the air was free from damp or fog, and the sun lit up the surrounding hills with smiles, and glittered upon the green waters of the bay beneath us. Thus we merrily worked on till Wednesday afternoon.

Just before sundown we quit work, and after eating our dinner, sat before our tent smoking our pipes. Suddenly my companion uttered a cry of pain and sprang to his feet. As he did so, I saw something drop to the ground, and run towards the tent. I followed, and discovered a hideous *tarantula*, of the largest size. Drawing my knife from its sheath, I cut the thing in pieces. By this time my friend was livid with pain. I ripped open the leg of his breeches, and found a black spot on his thigh, where he had been bitten. Perceptibly this spot grew larger and darker. Having nothing else, I applied tobacco to the wound. It afforded no relief. I ran down to the beech and sent a signal to the ship, but no one saw it. The poison rapidly spread through the veins of my comrade—he was distorted by agony. Soon his whole thigh and abdomen were blotched with black; and in less than one hour he was dead.

"By this time night had closed in. I was afraid to enter the tent—every leaf that rustled, every stone that cast a shadow, took the form of a tarantula. The place wich three hours before seemed almost a paradise, now was a very hell to me. After decently composing the limbs of my dead companion, I built an immense fire and sat down in its light to watch. The next day I exerted my utmost to attract attention on board my ship, but night came on and I was still watching alone by the corpse. I had satisfied myself, however that I could lie down in safety, and slept that night. On Saturday, when they came to take us off the island, I was almost crazy with joy. I never can look at those hills, even after the lapse of so many years, without shuddering to think of my feelings during those three days and nights."

[*California Paper.*

WHAT THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE DID.—The late special session of the Kansas Legislature resulted in the enactment of only two laws—one submitting the whole Lecompton constitution to a vote of the people, on the 4th of January, and the other making the perpetration of election frauds felony. Several other bills, among them the militia bill, for organizing the territorial militia, under the command of Jim Lane, were passed over the Governor's veto; but, as they were not signed by the president of the council and the speaker of the House they are not laws. So says the St. Louis Intelligencer.

FOREIGN IMPORTS.—The Washington Union presents a tabular statement of British leading exports to the U. States during the first nine months of 1857, which amount to $69,878,020. This shows an excess so far in 1857 over 1856 of $2,447,575. The proportionate falling off in the three following months must be greatly increased.

Loss of the Schr. E. S. Rudderow, of Beaufort, N. C.

The schooner *E. S. Rudderow*, Captain B. Chadwick, sailed from this port on the 26th November for Indian River, Florida, having on board a cargo of oats, hay, &c., for the U. S. troops. On the 14th of December, being at anchor outside of Indian River bar, parted both chains in a heavy easterly blow, the vessel going on the beach, where she now lies in a wrecked condition.—Part of the oats, sails, rigging, &c., have been saved.—Captain Chadwick and the crew reached this city on Sunday in the *Julia Warden* from Indian River. The *E. S. Rudderow*, was a good vessel, of 87 tons, and we are informed that there was no insurance on her. She was owned in Beaufort, N. C.—*Charleston Courier, 4th inst.*

Well, Tom, how fare you, about these times?'—'Oh, quite comfortably, just now,' said Tom, rubbing his stomach. 'You hold your own, I see,' said his neighbor.—'Yes,' replied Tom, 'and a little of another man's too!'

Interesting from Japan.

A United States Convention with Japan—Consul General Harris and our Trade in the East.

From the Friend of China, Oct. 31.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,
SIMODA, Japan, July 6, 1857.

Sir—I have the honor to transmit for your information a copy of a convention that I have made with the Japanese.

It is proper that I should inform you that the relative value of gold and silver are quite different in Japan to what they are in other parts of the world.

In the United States the relative value of gold to silver is as 1 to 16, but in Japan it is as 1 to 3 1-7th, so that although the Japanese give the same weight of their gold coin as the foreign coin they receive, yet, owing to the difference of relative value, a loss ensues of more than 75 per cent. on foreign gold, as compared with silver.

To illustrate the operation of the third article of the convention, I would state that where Americans have heretofore paid $100 in silver, they will now pay $34½.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TOWNSEND HARRISS.

To James Keenan, Esq., U. S. Consul, Hong Kong.

For the purpose of further regulating the intercourse of American citizens within the empire of Japan, and after due deliberation, Townsend Harris, Consul General of the United States of America within the empire of Japan, and Inowouye, Prince of Sinano, and Nakamoera, Prince of Dewa, Governors of Simoda, all having full powers from their respective governments, have agreed on the following articles, to wit:—

Art. 1. The port of Nangasaki, in the principality of Hizen, shall be open to American vessels, where they may repair damages, procure water, fuel, provisions and other necessary articles, even coals, where they are obtainable.

Art. 2. It being known that American ships coming to the ports of Simoda and Hakodade cannot have their wants supplied by the Japanese, it is agreed that American citizens, may permanently reside at Simoda and Hakodale, and the government of the United States may appoint a vice consul to reside at Hakodade.

This article to go into effect on the 4th day of July, 1858.

Art. 3. In settlement of accounts the value of the money brought by the Americans shall be ascertained by weighing it with Japanese coin (gold and silver itsebues)—that is, gold with gold, and silver with silver; or weights representing Japanese coin may be used after such weights have been carefully examined and found to be correct.

The value of the money of the Americans having been thus ascertained, the sum of six per cent. shall be allowed to the Japanese for the expense of recoinage.

Art. 4. Americans committing offences in Japan shall be tried by the American Consul General or Consul, and shall be punished according to American laws.

Japanese committing offences against Americans shall be tried by the Japanese authorities and punished according to Japanese laws.

Art. 5. American ships which may resort to the ports of Simoda, Hakodade, or Nanghsaki, for the purpose of obtaining necessary supplies, or to repair damages, shall pay for them in gold or silver coin, and if they have no money, goods shall be taken in exchange.

Art. 6. The government of Japan admits the right of the Consul General of the United States to go beyond the limits of Seven Ri, but has asked him to delay the use of that right, except in cases of emergency, shipwreck, &c, to which he has assented.

Art. 7. Purchases for the Consul General or his family may be made by him only, or by some member of his family, and payment made to the seller for the same, without the intervention of any Japanese official, and for this purpose Japanese silver and copper coin shall be supplied to the Consul General.

Art. 8. As the Consul General of the United States of America has no knowledge of the Japanese language, nor the Governors of Simoda a knowledge of the English language, it is agreed that the true meaning shall be found in the Dutch version of the articles.

Art. 9. All the foregoing articles to go into effect from the date hereof, except article 2, which shall go into effect on the date indicated in it.

Done in quintuplicate (each copy being in English, Japanese and Dutch) at the Goyosso of Simoda, on the 17th day of June, in the year of the Christian era, 1857, and of the independence of the United States of America the 81st, corresponding to the fourth year of Ansei, Mi, the 5th month, the 26th day, the English version being signed by the Consul General of the United States of America, and the Japanese by the Governors of Simoda.

TOWNSEND HARRIS.

From the London Times, Dec. 16.

THE LEVIATHAN.—More than a week has elapsed since the last efforts were made to move this vessel. As our readers may remember, the efforts were discontinued in consequence of the great difficulty experienced in obtaining anything lie secure holdfasts for the river moorings. Partly owing to the immense strain, and partly because of the peculiarly dense nature of the river bed, which prevented the anchors penetrating more than a foot or so in depth, it was quite impossible to make any effective use of this river tackel, which at the present stage of the launch has become absolutely essential to its further progress. In order, therefore, that a proper hold may be obtained, a regular series of large piles has been driven on the opposite bank of the river, one on the wharf of Messrs. Humphrey's yard, and the second a little below high water mark, between the water-gate Ferry and Deptford Dockyard. Each of these clumps of piling are almost similar in strength and arrangement to the piles which serve as a basis for the hydraulic rams in the yard itself, and like them, too, they have not been restored to till the eleventh hour, in fact until the failure of all other methods has literally forced their adoption upon the engineers. Both these were completed early yesterday morning, and the chains and anchors holding back the moorings by which the Levithan is dragged with a double purchase towards the river were secured among them.—There seems not the least doubt now but that these piles will hold the anchors fast enough, but that it is by no means so clear that the launch will be by any means expedited. Under the previous arrangements in which ordinary anchors were used to hold the moorings, the chains were always breaking, even when the anchors themselves were yielding and coming in foot by foot.—What chains will stand now that the anchors are secured and cannot yield an inch? It was expected that all the arrangements would be completed yesterday in time to make another effort to move the vessel early in the morning. Unfortunately it was impossible to complete the details of the preparations till nearly dark yesterday, when a brief attempt was made more as it was asserted for the purpose of trying the tackle than with any serious intention of commencing operations at so late an hour. Be this as it may, however, a tremendous pressure and strain was kept up upon both fore and aft cradles for about ten minutes without making the smallest impression upon the inert monster, though the force applied eventually became so great as to drive the feed pipe out of one of the hydraulic rams, and snap a river mooring chain of 2⅛ inches. These mishaps being about equivalent to a day's work, the pressure was then taken off again, leaving the launching apparatus minus the services of the ram and chain. Both these, however, can easily be repaired and ready for this day, when it is positively asserted that the launching is to recommence for the fourth and last time.

THE NEW HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Mr. John C. Rives, Publisher of the Congressional Globe, containing the official reports of the proceedings of Congress, gives the following testimony concerning the merits of the Hall in which the House of Representatives now holds its sessions:

"No man living, we believe, feels a greater *present* interest than we do in the acoustics of the new Hall, as it is the mainspring to our reports of the debates; and it is our belief—and we give it without prompting, and without any unworthy motive—that we were never before in a room so large that conveyed sound so distinctly and generally, especially to the gallery where the reporters for the distant press sit.

We keep a reporter in it from choice, as we believe it to be the best point for hearing members all around the House. If it were not that the official reporters must be on the floor, to be in communication with members to receive resolutiuns, &c., &c., from them, we would send all of them to the reporters' gallery.

"Junius, I just come from de Court House, were I made a short speech." "Made a speech Sambo? yer dont' say so." "Y-e-a-s, y-e-a s; I made a speech—a *short* speech—a *very* short speech." "Why, nigga, what did you say?" "Wal, dey called me up before de court, and I said, '*Not guilty!*'"

INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A New York paper says, "the Treasurer of North Carolina has provided not only for the coupons due next month, but also for the interest due on the Deep River Internal Improvement bonds guaranteed by the State."

OPERATIONS OF THE U. S. MINT.—During the month of December the coinage at the mint in Philadelphia was 86,407 pieces in gold, of the value of $1,421,291; 3,150,000 pieces in silver, value $625,000; and 1,880,000 pieces in copper, value $18,800. The aggregate deposits were $1,867,400, including $1,000 in old coppers, in exchange for new cents.

From the Washington Union.

Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands.

At the close of the revolution, the whole territory east of the Mississippi, except Florida, belonged to some of the States. To pay the debts which had been contracted by the Congress on account of the war, and those assumed which had been incurred by the States to sustain the common cause, and to aid in meeting the expenses of the new government, the following cessions were made, to wit: By New York in 1781; Virginia in 1784; Massachusetts in 1785; Connecticut in 1786, and South Carolina in 1787, to the government during the confederation; and by North Carolina in 1790, and Georgia in 1802, to the new government, after the formation and adoption of the Constitution. These cessions included the territory now embraced in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, and a part of Minnesota. It is also contended by some that these cessions extended north of Missouri to the Pacific, including Oregon and Washington, and the territory between them and the Mississippi river.

Since these cessions we have acquired by treaty Florida and Louisiana, with an indefinite extension North and West, as well as California and New Mexico. We have perfect and undisputed title to Oregon and Washington, but whether acquired under old British grants, by purchase from Louisiana, or by discovery, or by all three, has been the subject of differing opinions. All these acquisitions, whether from the States or foreign governments, or otherwise, were subject to the right of occupancy, more or less extensive, by the native Indians, which, through numerous treaties, has been extinguished by payments from our common treasury. The consideration for all these purchases has been drawn from the treasury without reference to the source from which the money was derived, though it is known to have been mainly from the customs—certainly so in the first instance. It is a disputed question, whether our public lands, on the whole, have produced us more than their cost, which properly includes the expense of surveys and sale, of territorial governments, of the wars and military charges they have occasioned, and also the interest upon these various expenditures. It would require a more skilful accountant than we are to settle demonstratively this point, though we suspect, if an accurate statement were made, there would be little left standing to the credit of our land account.

But, with our views, this point is not of controlling importance; indeed, very little should be attached to it. No one denies that it is lawful for the national government to receive, hold, and use all the income derived from the sales of the public lands, however they may have been acquired. It has a legal right to continue to do what it has done ever since the acquisition of the different parcels. Its right to receive and use, without a change of the laws of Congress, has been universally admitted. Does there exist an adverse claim in relation to the proceeds of the sales? A small party insists that such a right does exist in the several States. Whence is it derived? It is not found as a condition of the cessions made by the States, nor in our acquisitions is it among the stipulations entered into with foreign governments or the Indian tribes. No trust has been created, by words or implication, which is binding upon the federal government, or requiring that a distribution of all or any part of the revenues derived from the public lands shall be made. The States, in their cessions, specified no trust in their own favor; there was no declaration of such trust by the national government; there is no pretence that a fraud was committed by the latter upon the ceding States which induced them to part with their legal title which equity could or ought to restore; it cannot be alleged that the national government is misapplying the funds derived from the cessions, for the reason that they have been applied only in strict conformity with law. The acquisitions from foreign governments have been obtained by the use of means drawn from the national treasury, and there is nothing anywhere tending to show that the moneys derived from the sales of lands ought not to be paid into it. The purchase was made for the common benefit and with our common means. If profitable, the nation is entitled to all the profit that may accrue, and if there shall be losses resulting therefrom the national treasury alone must support and bear the loss. If the government were acting as a trustee to the State governments, in relation to the public lands, so as to entitle them to the net proceeds accruing therefrom, those governments would be equitably bound to make good any losses that might occur. If both the national and State governments were suable in equity, upon what ground could the former make the latter responsible for losses? If the federal goverment could not sustain a bill in equity for such losses as might occur, the States could not maintain an action for profits, because the rights of both must be reciprocal. It would be inequitable for the States to demand profits, if any accrued, without sustaining the losses, if such should occur. The very essence of an equitable adjustment in cases where there is no fraud is, that the trustee shall make an honest settlement, and the balance, whichever way it may be, shall be paid. It would be monstrous to compel a trustee to pay balance when found in his hands, and not reimburse him for losses he might suffer. Now, if the balance should be against the States, not one of them could be compelled to pay it, nor would one admit its liability. It follows that the States have neither a legal nor equitable right to the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and that they are not liable to make good any deficiency or loss. If they possess neither right, then what claim can they have to moneys derived from the sales of the public lands? They have no right under their cessions, and none under our purchases, by any agreement, or on account of any consideration paid by them; nor have they been defrauded of their property.

But, if the federal government is a trustee, for whom does it hold these trusts? As to the cessions by the several States, it would seem that they alone would be entitled to what may remain. As only seven States made cessions, no distribution could be made to the other twenty-four. The funds accruing from lands purchased by treaties stands clear of all rational pretence of being a trust.

The government made the purchase, running the hazards of profit or loss. The States have no stronger claim to this fund than to one derived from the sale of damaged military stores, or the site of an old fort. It is clear in either case that the States have not *now* any right to the proceeds of land sales. It requires, as all admit, a law of Congress to confer it. Such a law, if extended to the revenues from customs, would stand upon the same foundation. Both equally belong to the national treasury. Is there constitutional authority for such a law? Clearly not. The constitution provides that "the Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." This places the lands in the same situation as other property. When sold, the money for both lands and other property must go into the treasury, and, when once there, it can only be drawn out "in consequence of appropriations made by law." Money can only be appropriated for a constitutional object. This connot mean that it can be drawn out for distribution. Those who claim that the power of distribution exists are bound to point out that power before it is exerted. No one pretends to find it in the constitution; it is claimed as a result of the supposed trust. No careful reader of the constitution will contend that duties or direct taxes can be collected for distribution. The very terms of the power exclude all such meaning.

If money collected from any source shall be distributed, it will be done in violation of the constitution.—There is not a line or word in that instrument authorizing it. A surplus was neither contemplated nor provided for; and no power being conferred none can be exercised, for the simple reason that all powers conferred, or necessary to the exercise of express powers, are distinctly prohibited. It will be a fatal day to the independence of the States when the federal government shall become their tax-gatherer and they shall become dependent upon the latter for the means of support. They will then be States only in name. They will become petty appendages to the great unrestrained and controlling central power, doing its biddings to secure the means of a slavish existence. The democracy have always opposed every measure that tended to any such fatal results, both because it was unwise and unconstitutional. Distribution again appears as the great principle of a portion of the opposition to the Democracy. We are ready to meet the question upon the ground they have assumed. We carry the constitution in one hand, and point to inexpediency with the other, and to the humiliation and downfall of the States, as a consequence of the success of these enemies. Upon this issue they were beaten in Virginia at the last elections, and will be in every place where democrats of the Jefferson and Jackson school are in the ascendancy and perform their duty to the constitution, to themselves, and to their country.

Walker's Men Discharged.

NORFOLK, Jan. 5.—Walker's men were discharged from the Saratoga to-day, by orders from Washington, and many of them were wandering about the city destitute, poorly clad, and moneyless.

The corn market here is active and prices are tending upward.

The weather is mild and rain has been falling all day.

In Boston they still adhere to the custom of not allowing theatrical performances on Saturday nights.

Thirty-Fifth Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1858.

SENATE.—Mr. Fitzpatrick moved that the President be requested to communicate the correspondence relative to the seizure of General Walker. Mr. Pugh offered a Kansas Compromise bill, proposing to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution—the slavery clause to be submitted to the direct vote of the qualified electors on the 7th of April next, and enunciating distinctly the right of the people to call a Convention to amend the Constitution. Mr. Brown commenced a speech in favor of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, but owing to an attack of vertigo, was compelled to yield the floor.

HOUSE.—Mr. Clingman reported a resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, calling on the President for information relative to the seizure of General Walker; also for instructions to the naval officers inducing such a course. He viewed the act of Commodore Paulding in invading the territory of Nicaragua as too important to be passed by without a full investigation. Mr. Savage stigmatized the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as the most stupendous fraud ever perpetrated by Great Britain against us. The resolution was adopted with amendments.

Mr. Kelsey offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for information whether Nicaragua has complained of the invasion of the territory by Commodore Paulding. Mr. Quitman asked the consent of the House, which was refused, to introduce a bill to repeal the neutrality laws. Mr. Morrill introduced a bill to punish polygamy; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Other bills of minor importance were introduced and referred. The attendance in the House, to-day, was not large.

Congress—January 5th, 1858.

SENATE.—Mr. Houston presented joint resolutions of the legislature of Texas in favor of the incorporation into the navy of the United States of one of the officers of the late Texas navy. A number of bills were introduced, in pursuance of previous notice, among which was the French spoliation bill, and a bill to authorize the improvement of the Missippi, Missouri, Ohio, and Arkansas rivers by contract, and making appropriations for the same. Mr. Davis stated that Mr. Brown would not be able to address the Senate to-day on the subject of affairs in Kansas; and upon his motion the further consideration of that subject was postponed until Monday next. The bill for the relief of Alexander J. Atocha was then taken up and discussed at considerable length, when a motion was made, and agreed to, referring the whole subject to the Court of Claims. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and after some time adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House took up the Committee of the Whole the President's annual message, when Mr. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, offered a series of resoultions reffering the different parts thereof to the appropriate standing committees. Mr. Quitman, of Mississippi, proposed to refer that portion of the message relating to the neutrality laws to a special committee, upon which a discussion arose relating to Walker's expedition to Nicaragua. Mr. Stephens of Georgia, Mr. J. Glancy Jones of Pennsylvania, Mr. Bocock of Virginia, Mr. Quitman of Mississippi, Mr. Stanton of Ohio, Mr. Maynard of Tennessee, and others, participated in the debate. Mr. Quitman finally modified his motion so as to refer this portion of the message to the Committe on the Judiciary, which was accepted by Mr. Jones. Without final action, the committee rose and the House adjourned.—*Union.*

Arrival of the Cahawba.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4th.—The steamer Cahawba, from Havana, with dates to the 30th ult., has arrived

[From Friday's Union.

Interview with the President.

In accordance with prior agreement, the delegations of the Pawnee, Ponca and Pottawatomie tribes of Indians, now in this city on business connected with the Government, repaired yesterday at noon to the Executive Mansion to be presented to their "Grand Father," the President of the United States. The meeting took place in the favorite East Room of the White House, in the presence of a large number of interested spectators, among whom we recognized Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War. The Indians were accompanied by Hon. J. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, Charles E. Mix, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and their agents and interpreters.

The President, after the Indians had been separately introduced to him said:

I am very glad to see you here, my children of the Far West. I have ever felt a deep interest in your welfare. You have come a great way to see me, and I give you a cordial welcome, and should be glad if you should explain to me what you desire me to do for you, and I should be glad to hear your suggestions.

The President's remarks received frequent marks of approval from the Indians.

La-sharo-larl-a-oo, or the "Big Chief," of the Pawnee delegation spoke as follows:

My Grandfather, I have come a long ways to see you to-day; and I am glad as well as you are. We would like to see you make haste and give us what is promised in the treaty, so that we may not be poor. I am very glad to see you in the situation that you are—to see your fine dwelling house, and that you are not poor. I do not think we will be poor and you will be the cause of it. I am in a hurry to get back and tell the news that we will not be poor.

La-itz-a-na-sharo, or the "Little Chief," also of the Pawnees, addressed the President as follows:

My Grand Father, you see me to-day. I am poor.—You are the cause of my coming here; you gave me an invitation to come. We have been hunting for you a long ways on the road; and when we came here we were told that this was the place in which you resided. I think it is a splendid mansion. I think you are like the Great Spirit. Everything the white man makes is wonderful to us. When I see you, and see all these curiosities, I feel as if I am not poor. I expect to hear all you have to say, and retain it all in my head, and when I get back to my people I will tell them all I have heard.

Na-sharo-ce-ted-a-co, also of the Pawnees, next came forward, and spoke as follows:

The principal chief of all of us is sick, and is not here to see you. For that reason I asked the other chief to speak for him. What he had said was true. I have nothing more to say, but that, since I have seen you, I think I will not be poor hereafter, I come here to-day, and look about and see your splendid mansion, and it surprises me; but still I know a white man can do anything and make anything, and I hope we will be put in the way to do these things, and not be poor. We have been a long time coming here to see you, and, now that we have seen you, it looks as if the Great Spirit is smiling upon us, (alluding to the sunshine and clear sky.)—I hope you will take pity on us that we may not be poor and may get all that is promised in the treaty.

Na-hock-tara-wa-sharo, also of the Pawnees, was the next speaker, as follows:

It is true what you have heard, my Grand Father, I am very glad. I have come a long ways to see you.—The further part of the road was bad, and I got my mocasins muddy, but still I was encouraged to hasten on. It is the will of the Great Spirit that we should see you to-day, and I think we will not be poor hereafter. I am a young man—not quite a man, for you can see my naked skin, which is smooth—and I hope you will take pity on me. I have the prospect of being made a white man if I am spared. It makes me have a big heart to-day to see you, and I think I will not be poor hereafter.

Wae-gah sah-pi, or "The Whip," a chief of the Ponca tribe, said:

My Grand Father: I call you Grand Father for no other reason than this: God made me of one color and you of another; but God was partial to you, and made you of a better color. You came into existence and so did I. It was the will of the Great Spirit that we both came into existence. We have never had a chance to see our Grand Father until this time, and I am very glad you asked me to visit you. It was the will of the Great Spirit that made you more powerful than me: it was the will of the Great Spirit that you should take this land from us—this land that you stand on to-day belongs to me. You are a man, my Grand Father, and so am I.—Everything that you have made, Grand Father, is worthy of attention—is worthy of looking at. There is one thing that attracts the eye more than anything else, and I hope you will give me plenty of it—money! We want money, my Grand Father. With it we can get anything we want. We do not want goods; but if you give us money we can buy what we please, and it lasts longer. My Grand Father, we want all the tools of the white man. We want the blacksmiths, the farmers, the millers, &c., to live with us, and hope you will open your heart to-day. My Father, I do not speak from the end of my tongue; it comes from the bottom of my heart, and I hope that what you say will come from the bottom of your heart.

Me-she-ke-ah, of the Pottawatomie Indians, said:

You said you were pleased to see us. Finally, we have reached this city, and we are are glad of it. The Pottawatomies have in times past—many times—spoken to you and had councils with the government, and these are the men you have spoken to. For years past you have been advising our people to reform, and to assume other habits from what they had before, and to give themselves to work and imitate the white people. This has been your advice to us for years past. Prosperity has been with you. We wish prosperity to live with our people. The government has been advising us to take up the habits of the white men. We have been listening, and we have been convinced of the truth of what you have been advising, and our business with the government now is to get those things which will enable us to go on in our work. We have come with the full intention of getting those things which are within treaty stipulations to enable us to go on with our work. We have been now so far advanced in civilization as to be convinced that this is the best way of doing—that is, going to work. Of course, this business for which we have come will be laid before you and the department in such form as we hope will get encouragement from the government. We have brought two men with us who are now acting in behalf of our people, and who have been educated, and we put this work in their hands that it may be done justly and equitably between you and us. We are now determined for the time to come to take the advice of the President, and go to work in earnest. We are in want of things to do with, and we have come to procure those things which are within treaty stipulations. I am going to lay down my gun, pursue something else for a livelihood. We have heretofore been receiving our annuities once a year, but by some means or other it has been divided into two payments. We request the government and the President to receive it but once a year. It causes a great deal of trouble coming to get it twice a year. We want to receive it in one payment, as it avoids a great deal of trouble. It was the promise of the government when they made this treaty that we should receive annual payments once a year.

The Indians having nothing further to say, the President spoke, in substance, as follows:

I am glad to see you all on this bright and beautiful day, and hope the Great Spirit is smiling on our meeting, and that henceforth this meeting may be the sign of peace between the red children and the white children and the Great Spirit above. In former times the red man had plenty of game, and spent his life in the chase and in war, but the Great Spirit in His providence has made manifest that for the good of His red children they must change their habits. The Great Spirit looks with an equal eye of kindness upon both His red children and His white children, and it is His will that they should live together in peace. The Great Spirit condemns war.

Why is it that our red brethren are poor? I will tell them how to become rich. They will always be poor while they live by the chase and make war upon each other—whilst they live in this way they must be poor. The white men are rich because they work, because they plough the soil and sow the grain, and reap the harvest and live in their own houses. If the Indians will follow their example they will be rich, too, because the Great Spirit looks down with the same kindness upon His red and His white children; for they are all brethren, and without work no man can become rich.

It is my desire that my red children should have separate houses of their own; that they should have their own land in their own place; that their young men should learn the useful trades of blacksmiths, carpenters, and millers, and have all the comforts of the white man; and whenever they shall do this—and they have it in their power to do it—I will always protect them in it.

I have one request to make of my children of the Pawnee and Ponca tribes, and if it is granted it will make me very happy, and I will feel that their Great Father and my Great Father will approve of the deed. I understand that these tribes—both brave men; all brave men—have been at war; and, whilst they are at war with each other, they can never improve their condition; and I pray that the Great Spirit may at this moment appear before me; and, I being a party to it, I hope that he may cause them to make peace and shake hands with me, and shake hands with each other in token of perpetual peace among each other.

The President at this point streched out both his hands and invited the representatives of the Pawnees and Ponca tribes to make peace, which they most willingly did, and a more hearty shaking of hands or more satisfied body of Indians cannot readily be conceived. At the conclusion of this part of the ceremony, the President said:

"I hope this peace will last as long as the sun shines and the rivers run."

Afterwards, in response to the Pottawatomies, the President remarked that the only true roads to wealth were labor and industry. He would direct that the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs should hasten to do their business for them as speedily as possible. He would look into their application to have their annuities paid to them once a year instead of twice, and if it was proper that a change should be made, it would be made.

The interview then terminated, and after shaking hands again with the President, the Indians retired, highly pleased with their reception.

MRS. SENATOR DOUGLAS.—It is stated, on that which seems to us reliable authority, that this lady takes a most lively interest in her husband's political fortunes, and that in addition to influencing him to cut down his drinking and tobacco using to short allowance, and to dress in good taste, she has rendered him important service in augmenting his pluck, and strengthening his back for the attitude of hostility towards the Administration, in which he is now placed. She is said to be exceedingly ambitious, and to be a thorough social diplomatist, exercising a considerable degree of talent and force in furthering her husband's schemes, in the parlor of the splendid new house over which she presides. The Washington letter writers tell us that when Douglas was making his great speech in the Senate, last week, she looked on from the gallery.

SUPREME COURT.—The following gentlemen were examined on Monday last, and admitted to practice as Attorneys and Counsellors at Law in the several County Courts of this State.

George Whitfield, Tarboro'.
Thomas W. Brown, Jr., Wilmington.

Four gentlemen were examined on Tuesday and licensed to practice in the Superior Courts of this State, viz:

F. C. Roberts, Craven.
David M. Furches, Mocksville.
Wm. J. Kerr, Charlotte.
Sam'l. P. Smith, Mecklenburg.—*Raleigh Register.*

THE FATE OF 1858.—That eminent astrologer, Zadkiel, who, it will be remembered, foretold the death of the Queen in the year 1857, has "come out" strongly in his predictions for next year. In the month of Febuary, Lords Derby and Clarendon are to fall on discredit, and Lord Cardigan to get into another "serious scrape." The world is to get rid of a monster—the King of Naples—in March—when, also, Sir, G. Grey is to have a taste of trouble. Lord Panmure will experience an attack of the gout in the month of July, in consequence of the moon being with Saturn in Leo at his birth; and in the following month the "book-sellers in the Row" are cautioned to be on their guard against fire and other mischief. [Alexander H. is to have the lumbago in September, and the Queen of Spain the quinsy, in consequence of Saturn passing over the moon's place at her birth. Prince Alfred will have a cough in the month of November, and the Emperor of the French is to look out for a "moral earthquake" inasmuch as "the new moon falls in exact square aspect to Saturn, and precisely on the mid heaven of the Child of Destiny." The crafty prophet, however, fearing probably that he had ventured too far in some of his rash predictions, desires his readers to notice that "as there is no absolute fatality involved in the doctrine of the influences of the heavens," the casulties he foreshadows "may be avoided by timely precautions."

TONIC.

From Col. Albert Pike, M. C., from Arkansas:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1856.

"I have used two bottles of your *Bœrhave's Holland Bitters*, and have found it very useful in case of Indigestion and Headache, and recommend it to all who need a pleasant and efficacious remedy and valuable tonic.

DYSPEPTIC WOMEN, NOTICE!—*Bœrhave's Holland Bitters* has cured me of Dyspepsia by using it only one week. I recommend it confidently to all suffering from this disease.

CLARA E. SCHUCHMAN.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 24, 1856.

(Mrs. S. is the wife of the noted Lithrographer.)

The late High Sheriff of Alleghany has given us the following:

"I was afflicted with Debility of the digestive organs, amounting to a severe attack of Dyspepsia, which had *reduced my flesh* considerably. My wife was also afflicted under same circumstances and with same disease. Having used your medicine, called *Bœrhave's Holland Bitters*, we both obtained relief, and are happy to afford you this public evidence of its value. JOHN FORSYTH.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 22d, 1857.

See advertisement. [Jan. 5.—100&19-1w.

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

☞ WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, a Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminently salutary qualities, manufactured by himself exclusively, at his factory at Schiedam, in Holland.

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry, of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diarhetic beverage.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions, of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a *sure preventive.*

The distressing effect upon the stomach, bowels and bladder of travelers, or new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed vegetable matter contained in them, in a state of solution, is well known, as also that of the waters of limestone regions, in producing Gravel, Calculi and Stone in the Bladder. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is an absolute corrective of these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of Fever and Ague, a complaint caused by the conjoint effect of vegetable malaria in the atmosphere, and vegetable prutescences in the waters of those districts in which it principally prevails. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is consequently in great demand by persons traveling, or about to settle in those parts of the country, especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known on account of its various other remedial properties.

In all cases of a Dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dispepsia maladies, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulency, it is an immediate and invariable specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities, even to young infants, in all those paroxysms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are especially subject, as well as in the colic of grown persons.

Its judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperament, and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced. These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by their highest written authorities.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, with my name on the bottle, cork, and *fac simile* of my signature on the label. For sale by all the respectable Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, *Sole Importer*,
22 Beaver Street, New York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

The word *Schiedam Schnapps*, belongs exclusively to my medicinal beverage, all others is counterfeit and imposition on the public. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Nov. 20. 1857.—65-3mD 13-3mW.

THE DEAD RESTORED TO LIFE.—A few years ago it was generally supposed that gray hair could not be restored to its original color, or made to grow on bald heads; but since the advent of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, many persons who *dyed* many years ago are now seen daily in the various walks of life, appearing in all the vigor of youth, wearing their own dark flowing locks, simply from having used this great Restorative.—[*Louisville Times.*

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES & CO., and by Druggists generally. [Dec. 29—95-2wood—19-2t

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!

GOODS AT COST FOR CASH!!

A. MACLEAN & CO.

WILL COMMENCE, on the 26th instant, to sell their entire stock of goods at cost for cash.

Their stock is generally known to the public to be the largest in the State, amounting to not less than $80,000, and consisting in part of a very extensive assortment of BLACK and colored SILKS, BOMBAZINES; a great variety of Ladies' DRESS GOODS, a large stock of LADIES' CLOAKS, plain and printed DELAINES, French and English MERINOS, ALPACCAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS.

Seventy-five packages of NEGRO GOODS;

Twenty-five bales of Gray and White BLANKETS;

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 10-4 and 12-4 BLEACHED AND BROWN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS; and also every description of DOMESTIC GOODS; FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from ¾ to 24 feet wide; VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, SUPERFINE, FINE and COMMON CARPETINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c., &c.

This stock of goods is extensively known throughout the State, and is believed to comprise the best assortment in this place, and consists of new and fresh goods, most of it having been laid in this Fall, and the greater portion purchased for cash, at the lowest prices.

The sale will continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of, thus offering unequalled inducements for those desirous of purchasing.

☞ After the 26th instant, no goods will be charged on their books. All amounts under $100 will be for cash on delivery—for sums over $100, notes negotiable and payable at Bank will be taken if desired.

☞ THE HARDWARE Branch of the business will be continued as heretofore.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 24th, 1857. 42-tf—isf.

A DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN ONSLOW,

Will be held in Jacksonville, on the first Monday in February next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the next Democratic State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor. MANY DEMOCRATS.

MARRIED,

In Upper Richlands District, Onslow county, on Thursday, 31st ult., by J. H. Foy, Esq., Mr. STARKEY ROTEN, to Miss MARIAN WALLACE, all of Onslow.

In Duplin county, on Thursday, the 31st December, 1857, by H. Maxwell, Esq., Mr. ISAAC SANDERSON, to Miss SYLVA A. KENNEDY, daughter of John Kennedy, Esq., of Duplin.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.

January 8th, 1858 19-tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell (2,500) two thousand five hundred acres of LAND, immediately on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, about twenty-four miles from Wilmington. Some eight hundred acres of said land is the best of Hammock land, and can be very easily drained, with the finest range for cattle and hogs in this section of country. J. A. ROBESON.

Westbrooks, Bladen co., N. C., Jan. 8, 1858.—19-1m.

Weekly Herald copy 1m.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A BOND FOR THE HIRE OF A NEGRO FOR $60, due Febuary 4th, 1856, payable to James I. McDugald, by J. R. Grist and J. T. Council. All persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for said note.

GEO. M. WHITE.

Elizabethtown, January, 1st, 1858 19-6t

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

INTENDING TO REMOVE TO THE WEST, I NOW offer for sale the large, well-known & valuable *PLANTATION* on which I reside, situated on the waters of Moore's Creek, and well adapted to agriculture, naval stores, tun timber and shingle business. It is five miles from Long Creek Bridge, seventeen miles by public road from Wilmington, and within half a mile of the Battle Ground of Moore's Creek.

The whole tract comprises *TWO THOUSAND ACRES.* Two hundred and fifty acres are cleared, and in excellent farming order; two hundred acres of this is *RICH SWAMP LAND*, yielding abundantly *CORN, PEAS, COTTON & SMALL GRAIN*, and the remaining fifty acres is *UPLAND*, producing the usual products of our best upland.

The uncleared land is well set with *PINE, OAK, HICKORY, CYPRESS AND ASH.* Ton Timber and Cypress Shingles may be made in great abundance. Four crops of *TURPENTINE BOXES* are cut, few of them older than two years; at least six tasks of good Trees are yet to cut.

The range for stock is good. It is in a good neighborhood and near to houses of public Worship of different denominations.

The water is fine. Upon the premises are *A LARGE & COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, KITCHEN, NEGRO CABINS, BARNS, STABLES AND ALL OTHER NECESSARY OUTHOUSES.* Further description is unnecessary, as no one will purchase without an examination, which is solicited from any one wishing to purchase. Terms easy and accommodating. Address the subscriber at Long Creek, or enquire of him on the premises.

Jan. 5th, 1858—19-tf JOHN F. MOORE.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1858, under a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, granted at December term, 1857, I will sell at the residence of the late Daniel Alderman, at public auction, *FOUR NEGROES*, for division. Terms six months credit, with approved notes and security.

JAMES H. ALDERMAN, Adm'r.

Jan. 7th, 1858 19-2t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED against buying from or trading with James M. Melton for any note, purporting to be given by the subscriber, as no such note is held by said Melton. Any note of this kind offered by him must be forged. D. R. GORNTO.

Jan. 4.—100-1t—19-2t*

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby forewarned from trading for three notes, or bonds, made payable to the subscriber by Samuel Davis and Thomas Davis. One for Eight Hundred Dollars, dated January 1st, 1857, payable twelve months after date. One for Two Thousand Dollars, same date, and payable Janury, 1859; and one for Two Thousand Dollars, payable January 1st, 1860. Said notes or bonds, have been lost or mislaid by the subscriber, and the payment stopped. Any information relative to them made to the subscriber in person, or left at the office of his attorney, Eli W. Hall, will be thankfully receivid and suitably rewarded.

Jan. 4, 1858-100-3t* THOMAS H. LANE.

CARD.

DR. WM. W. LANE, OFFICE CORNER OF MARKET and Second Streets, opposite Carolina Hotel.

Nov. 5th, 1857 52&10-tf

MELVIN'S AMERICAN GIFT BOOK STORE,

333 *CHESTNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.*

A GIFT WORTH FROM 25 CENTS TO $100 GIVEN with every book sold.

PERSONAL ATTENTION given to filling orders sent by mail or otherwise, promptly and impartially.

Liberal arrangements made with agents, and catalouges containing full information, sent free to any address.

☞ Send for a catalogue. R. MELVIN.

Dec. 21st, 1857 90-3w—17-3w

J. M. ROBINSON & SON

ARE NOW RECEIVING—
WIDE SWEED IRON;
BOXING AXES;
HEAVY TIMBER AXES;
IMPROVED TURPENTINE HACKERS;
CAST-STEEL GRUB-HOES, &c., &c., &c.

Nov. 16, 1857.

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE,"

AT THE

Wilmington Saddle, Harness AND TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Laddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.—Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold for cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of riding vehicles bought and sold on commission.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE OXFORD GRAMMAR School will commence on the second Monday in January.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.

Oxford, N. C., Dec. 3d, 1857.—75-3w—14-6t*.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of GEORGE H. KELLEY & BROTHER was dissolved this day by mutual consent, to end January 1st, 1858. All notes and accounts, we hope, will be promptly paid to either of the parties.

GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 30, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I SHALL CONTINUE THE GROCERY AND COMMISsion business at the Old Stand, No. 11 North Water Street, and will keep on hand a well selected stock, and to do so shall sell for CASH as much as possible, and no accounts over 90 days. Full weight given and all articles warranted to be what sold for or money refunded.

GEO. H. KELLEY.

Dec. 30th, 1857 96-1m

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that at the Fall Term, 1857, of New Hanover Superior Court of Law and Equity, it was ordered that a Special Term of said Court be held on the last Monday in January next, and that said Special Term should continue two weeks.

Parties and witnesses upon the *State* Docket are not required to attend. Teste, JAS. A. WRIGHT, C. S. C.

Herald copy daily and weekly, and Commercial tri-weekly till court.

Nov. 17.—62&12-tc.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	00	@	25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand	1 75	@	1 90
New	1 90	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	25	@	28
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	16	@	18½
Laguayra	15½	@	14
Rio	11½	@	12½
St. Domingo	10½	@	11½
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g.	0	@	0
good mid'g.	8½	@	8½
mid. fair to fair	00	@	00
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	15	@	16
Rope, ℔ lb	8½	@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	00	@	85
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	9	@	9½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	21	@	23
EGGS, ℔ doz.	18	@	20
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00	@	7 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	00	@	20 00
do. No. 2	00	@	15 00
do. No. 3	10 00	@	10 50
Herrings, East	4 50	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	6 50
Superfine	0 00	@	6 00
Fine	0 00	@	5 50
Cross	0 00	@	5 25
GLUE, ℔ lb.	16	@	25
GUNNY BAGS,	12½	@	15
GUANO, Peruvian.			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3½
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	65	00	
5 tons and over, "	64	00	
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	50	
Per ton,	10	00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	55	@	56
Oats	40	@	45
Pease, Cow	1 10	@	1 20
Do. B. Eye	1 20	@	1 25
Wheat, red	1 05	@	1 10
do. white	1 15	@	1 20
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	4	@	0
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	4	@	5
Dry	7	@	8½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	80	@	85
N. River	60	@	0 65
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	0 00
do. fm store	0 00	@	1 25
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards.	0 00	@	10 00
Wide do.	6 50	@	7 00
Scantling	0 00	@	4 25
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards.	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge.	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	28	@	30
do. Bbls.	30	@	35
N. Orleans.	50	@	55
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	28	@	30
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	45	@	50
do. Apple	85	@	90
do. Peach	85	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	0 00	@	2 15
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 15
Hard	0 00	@	1 15
Tar, ℔ bbl.	1 10	@	1 15
do. in order,	0 00	@	1 50
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 55
Rosin, No. 1,	1 75	@	2 50
do. No. 2,	1 15	@	1 20
do. No. 3,	0 00	@	1 00
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	36
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut			4½
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	65	@	0 87
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	60	@	70
Irish, do.	1 37½	@	1 50
do. ℔ bbl.	3 00	@	3 75
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	14	@	15
Middlings,	12	@	13
Shoulders,	11½	@	12
Hog round,	12	@	12½
Western Bacon			
Middlings,	12	@	12½
Shoulders,	10½	@	11
N. C. Lard,	12	@	13
West'n do.	12	@	12½
Butter,	25	@	28
Cheese,	12	@	12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.			
City Mess	18 50	@	20 00
Clear do.	00 00	@	21 00
Family do.	00 00	@	19 00
Butt	00 00	@	18 00
Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess,	16 00	@	17 00
do. Fulton Market,	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live,	15	@	25
do. dead,	30	@	35
Turkeys, live,	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00	@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 75	@	2 50
Mutton	1 75	@	2 50
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	30	@	35
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground	85	@	1 00
do. fine	1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico			8½
New Orleans	00	@	00
Muscovado			8½
Loaf & crush'd	12	@	12½
Clarified and Granulated			12
SOAP, ℔ lb.			7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00	@	5 50
Common	2 25	@	2 50
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 00	@	25 00
Ash Head'g,	0 00	@	13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime	7 00	@	8 00
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00	@	6 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK,	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00	$ 00 @ 35
Rosin	25	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine	00	00 @ 55
Flour	00	25 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	7 @ 8
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	1 12½ @ 1 25
Cotton goods, ℔ foot	00	0 @ 6
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 8
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 6
Wheat, ℔ bushel	00	0 @ 8
Lumber, ℔ M.	4 00 @ 5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin "	25	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 50
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	4 00 @ 4 00	5 00 @ 5 50
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 45
Rosin "	35	00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 90
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel	00	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	0	00 @ 7
Lumber, ℔ M.	5 00 @ 6 00	7 00 @ 9 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 7TH, 1858.

TURPENTINE—Since our review of Thursday last the market has ruled quite steady for this article. There has been a moderate demand from both shippers and distillers, which, together with the light arrivals, has had the effect of keeping prices the same as on this day week. The receipts have been small, the sales reaching only 2,330 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Friday	345	$2 15	$2 15	$1 15
Saturday	300	2 15	2 15	1 15
Monday	800	2 15	2 15	1 15
Tuesday	500	2 15	2 15	1 15
Wednesday	60	2 15	2 15	1 15
Thursday	325	2 15	2 15	1 15

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Ruled inactive at last week's quotation up to Tuesday when it gave way ½ cent. On Wednesday, however, there was a better feeling manifest upder the advices received, and the market closed with more firmness—some 3 a 400 bbls. having changed hands on private terms, supposed at 36 cents;—this morning sales have taken place at this figure. The week's sales are as follows:

Tuesday	150 bbls.	at 35½	cents per gallon.
Wednesday	500	" " 35½	" " "
Do	300	" "	on private terms.
Thursday	100	"

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1858.

The Business of our Port.

This being the first day of the New Year, 1858, we publish our Table of Exports for the year, 1857, as compared with the same for 1856. We also publish our comparative table for the last quarter of the two years respectively, from which our readers may be the better enabled to perceive and estimate the effects of the panic upon our trade. Thus the exports of Spirits Turpentine show an increase for the year of over six thousand barrels, in the face of a falling off during the last quarter of over eight thousand barrels, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year. For both the year and quarter, there will be seen an increase in *foreign* shipments. In the article of Lumber there is also an aggregate increase in face of a very serious falling off in domestic shipments for the last quarter; indeed, the whole increase of the year is in *foreign*.

Again, *in* the matter of rice, there is a marked increase for the year in the face of a total cessation of shipments for the last quarter. Rice has hardly been in the market at all, except for domectic consumption.—Neither can wheat or cotton be said to have come forward. There is a falling off of about 8,000 bales, of which seven thousand has been within the last quarter. Wheat is almost nothing. Pea Nuts exhibit an increase for the year, while the last quarter shows not more than one-third of the amount for the corresponding quarter of 1856.

From the exhibit presented it is apparent that the amount of our exports for the year would have fully equalled that of any former year, even the most prosperous, had it not been for the dead stand to which all commercial transactions were brought through the operation of the monetary pressure, and the total loss of confidence.

Whether the business has been a paying and profitable one, is a question that cannot, we fear be answered in the affirmative. We doubt if the mercantile community of any city or town in the Union could figure up a balance of profits *realized* during the past year. Such has *been* the state of things that no man knew what house North he could ship to with any certainty of having the drafts drawn against produce paid at maturity. This has virtually stopped trade, while it has subjected our business and monetary arrangements to the losses and fluctuations arising from Northern speculation. It is a serious question for all concerned, whether a safer and better guarded system of business cannot and ought not to be introduced. No better time than the present is likely to arrive. Business could not be more effectually brought to a stand than it has been, and when it starts again, as start it will, it surely ought to have some sure safeguards thrown around it. *How* this is to be done is not for *us* to say. We only deem it our duty to *call to* the subject the attention of those better *qualified* to devise a remedy and better able *to* apply it, and certainly with every motive and incentive to urge them on.

Confidence is a plant of slow growth, and therefore speedy revivals are chimerical. Things must at first move slowly, and the better far to moves in the right direction, than with Railroad speed in any other. We think the closing quarter of the year on which we have entered will show a pleasing contrast with that which has come to an end, but it would be folly to expect that much embarrassment and continued pressure must not be expected in the meantime. Equally foolish, and less excusable, however, would it be for our community to listen to the panic cry that Wilmington has turned the point and must now go down, and all that sort of thing.

In a few years, the mistake of the panic mongers will be seen. Wilmington has yet a career of prosperity before her, and even now, in the general crash, and under discouraging circumstances, she has sustained herself nobly. The old North State will yet have additional reason for pride in her noble little sea-port.

Daily Journal, 1st inst.

FILIBUSTERING.—The action of Commodore Paulding, and of Captain Chatard, all must condemn, because the first has been manifestly illegal, and the latter brutal and ungentlemanly.

This we assert not as Southern men—not from any feeling or prejudice, but because our judgment and common sense compels us to come to this conclusion. So far we go with the warmest friends of General Walker and his expedition.

But we cannot go with those who denounce the administration as anti-Southern, because it is anti-filibuster. The laws of the country are directly opposed to such expeditions. The Executive is bound to enforce these laws. It is bound to prevent organizations within the United States for such purposes. It is bound to arrest *their going* against foreign countries; and if there be a people upon earth whose reliance is upon the laws of their country for the protection of their own dearest rights—the people of the South is that people. The people of the South is the people who, of all others, ought to set the example of strict obedience to the law.

NEGRO HIRING.—Yesterday, January the 1st, was an unusually fine day for the season of the year, and the inevitably unpleasant business of hiring progressed as well as could be expected. Upon the whole, servants appear to have gone rather lower than last year, with the exception of number one cooks and other favourite servants hired at private sale.

The falling in negro property, either for sale or hire, is less than in real estate, as is usually the case. Stocks and real estate are among the most sensitive descriptions of property.

To-day is rainy and unpleasant, and although there is a crowd at the market corner, it keeps together grumblingly.

We suppose hiring will hardly be done with before Monday, when those who have not hired out will do so, and those still in want of servants will supply themselves.

Daily Journal, 2d inst.

THIEVES AROUND.—We have been informed of a number of cases of stealing within the last few weeks.—Clothes taken from rooms and entries, and other property of different kinds carried off in the most audacious manner, rendering it actually unsafe to leave a door unbolted for the shortest period of time, even in the day or early evening. In order to try and find out and punish, at least one of the thieves, one of the editors of this paper offers the reward which will be found in another column. Some example ought to be made; and, we trust will be made.

"The North Carolina Presbyterian."

We have just received the first number of the above paper, the publication of which has been commenced at Fayetteville, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church in North Carolina, and the editroial management of Rev. George McNeill and Bart. Fuller, Esq., of Fayetteville.

The *Presbyterian* is handsomely printed, with new and clear types, upon a sheet of the largest size, and will "uphold and assert, upon every fitting occasion, the doctrines and teachings of the old School Presbyterian Church." The character and talents of the editors leave no reason to doubt that it will be an able and useful representative of the views and opinions of the highly intelligent and respectable denomination of which it is the organ. Price of subscripnion $2 a year, payable in advance; $2 50 at the end of six months, and $3 00 at the end of the year.

☞ Balance in the U. S. Treasury on the 28th ult. $5,651,677 03. The balance at the close of the month of November was $7,328,451 06.

Walker and Paulding.

Any number of excuses are ready to be offered for the violation of law by Commodore Paulding, in his arrest of Wm. Walker, on the soil of Nicaragua. First, we might as well notice one thing lugged in by each and every one of his apologists and defenders. They insist that his father or grandfather was one of the three captors of Major Andre. What that has to do with Nicaragua is more than we can say.

Again; it is contended that Punta Arenas is nowheres, and belongs to nobody. That Nicaragua has no jurisdiction there—neither has Costa Rica; and, upon the whole, if there be any sovereign of the kingdom of Punta Arenas, one Mr. Scott is the man.

Again; it is contended that we of the United States are anxious to obtain a free trade and transit across the Isthmus—that we are, to some extent, if not wholly, bound to guarantee the safety of such route; and that, to insure such safety, it is necessary to break all such expeditions as interfere with it. Walker's expedition is said to be one of these obnoxious affairs, and the following of it on shore is asserted to be in accordance with the spirit, if not with the very letter of our obligations to the States of Central America.

The first allegation about the position of Punta Arenas amounts to nothing. It belongs in law to Nicaragua, and don't belong to the United States. Nor does the talk about the transit possess any more weight, so far as Commodore Paulding is concerned: He states distinctly that he arrested him for a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States He says not a word about the transit, and we question if he ever thought about it. His apologists have hunted it up after the fact.

But again it is asked, and this time with some reason "If any one is wronged, who is it? Who has a right to complain of any wrong, if such has been done? The violation is of the soil and sovereignty of Nicaragua, and not of the personal rights of General Walker."—It is argued that General Walker had made himself amenable to the United States by committing a breach of its laws. So far as he was concerned, that breach was not atoned for, simply by his getting out of the way, any more than a debt is paid by the act of an absconding debtor in running away from the jurisdiction of the law—that in coming to the United States and organizing an expedition of the character which he headed he had violated both international and municipal law, and is therefore estopped from making any complaint.—That the State of Nicaragua through her recognized authorities and her accredited minister near this government has made no complaint, and when *she* does not find fault, no one else has any right to interfere. It is contended that General Walker has no right to make reclamations on behalf of Nicaragua, being neither *de jure* nor *de facto* the head of that government, not possessing either power there or recognition any where—by our government, or by a single organized government on earth.

These considerations evidently possess weight as between General Walker and the government of the United States—they can have no bearing upon the fact that Commodore Paulding exceeded his instructions, and transgressed national and municipal law. The example of General Jackson in taking a considerable latitude and assuming the responsibility, is urged as a precedent in the case of Paulding. There is no similarity and therefore no inference to be drawn. The safety of the country was endangered when Jackson, with judgement as well as boldness took the bull by the horns, and after all, with all our respect for the hero and the statesman, we cannot but regard such examples as dangerous, if they are to be adopted and defended as precedents.

In another column will be found the much-talked of neutrality act of 1818, which will be interesting at the present time.

But waiving all question about the jurisdiction, Commodore Paulding has no right to arrest Walker without process. So Gen. Cass held. There appears to be some difficulty about this, if the commonly received opinion be correct, namely, that Paulding could properly have made the arrest had he overhauled Walker on the high seas.—The decision of the Executive Government in refusing to recognise General Walker as a prisoner does not depend upon the *place* where the arrest was made, but upon the want of judicial process, so that the result would have been the same had the arrest, without judicial authority, been made on the high seas. It is for this arrest, without judicial process, that General Walker has a legal right of complaint. The rest is altogether a question between this government and people and Mr. Paulding, since the *de facto* government of Nicaragua makes no reclamation.

☞ W. F. Leak, Esq., is out with a long letter in the Fayetteville *Observer* in favour of distribution. In neither the letter nor position of Mr. Leak is there anything new. The same things have been stated a dozen times before, with far more ability, and surely it is nothing new for Mr. Leake to oppose his party, nor will it be anything new for him to be badly beaten next summer, unless he backs out before the election, and *that* will be nothing new either.

Privately, Mr. Leake is a respectable gentleman. He has a way of acting queerly and not wisely as a politician, and he has lost all appearance of strength, if he ever had any.

☞ Miss Leslie, the well-known authoress of the cook-book, died last week at Gloucester, nearly opposite Philadelphia. Miss Leslie was sixty-nine years of age.

☞ It is said that Senator Douglas has taken ground against Commodore Paulding and in favour of General Walker. We are by no means certain of this.

☞ Pleasant day—hiring going on. But for the rain Saturday afternoon, this would have been got through with last week.

☞ Walker's men captured by Commodore Paulding, have arrived at Norfolk in the Saratoga. The same rule will apply to them as to their chief. The Executive Government cannot recognise them as prisoners.

NEW CROP MOLASSES.—We understand that the cargo of new crop Molasses, now landing here by Messrs. J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co., is believed to be the first importation of the new crop this year made at any port in the United States.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Navigation a few days since, we learn that D. A. Lamont, Esq., was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of G. W. Davis, Esq., who has been elected one of the Commissioners of Wilmington.

☞ Last night about 12 o'clock, Watchmen Stevens and Freshwater discovered a smoke coming from the upper window of Mrs. S. B. Everitts house, and upon arousing the inmates a bed was discovered on fire. They succeeded in putting it out. No one was in the room at the time. Bed and furniture consumed.

Daily Journal, 1st inst.

Kansas—Further Election Returns.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30.—Further returns of the election recently held in Kansas are being received. Johnson county gives 2,000 majority for the constitution with the slavery clause. Thirteeen hundred votes were cast at Oxford. Wyandotte gives 10 majority against the slavery provision.

Fillbusters at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—The enlistment for Nicaragua is still going on, one hundred and thirty-two men having offered their services to-day. Over fourteen hundred men are now in this city and Mobile awaiting shipment.

The men from the lower part of Texas, 600 in number, sailed on the 21st inst. It is impossible to imagine the feeling here, as well as throughout the entire State. So far as heard from upon this question the people are in arms and eager for the fray.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARAGO.

Four Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The steamer Arago, from Southampton, with dates to the 16th inst., arrived here this evening.

The British Parliament adjourned to the 4th of February.

The royal assent has been given to the bank indemnity bill.

Several failures are announced; among them Messrs. Toldreth & Co., Row, Prescott & Co., and Willey & Co., of London; Lister & Co., of Halifax, and Saulfield Brothers, Leeds.

The Danish Council of State have authorized a loan of £300,000 sterling.

The commercial crisis had become aggravated at Smyrna.

It was reported that the Porto had dissolved the Divans in the Danubian Principalities.

The Niagara arrived out on the 14th.

The detailed accounts from India add nothing of importance to the advices per steamer Persia.

Lord Stratford had quitted Constantinople for Trieste.

At Hamburg, on the 13th, there had been no general revival of confidence, and further failures were expected. The Austrian government had loaned the city of Hamburg 10,000,000 florins, which will be employed in aiding the large commercial houses.

Henry Smith Bright, formerly a large corn merchant at Hull, has been sentenced to transportation for ten years for forgery.

No further progress has been made in launching the Leviathan steamship.

Trade in the manufacturing districts is bad. The markets are inanimate.

Three Days Later from Europe.—Arrival of the Niagara at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Jan. 2.—The British royal mail steamer Niagara, from Liverpool on the 19th ultimo, arrived here early this morning, having encountered strong westerly winds for several days in succession.

Sales of cotton for the week were moderate, although prices had generally declined, and holders were pressing on the market.

Breadstuffs were quiet without quotable change since the 16th.

The money market was slightly easier, and consols had advanced.

The Niagara is due at Boston to-morrow afternoon. The news she brings is not of an important nature.—Nothing later had been received from India.

The Bank of France had reduced the rate of interest to six per cent.

The commercial crisis in the north of Europe continues severe.

Affairs at Hamburg are improving.

Powell & Son, London, had failed, with heavy liabilities.

The London discount houses are less stringent, and the applications to the bank are light.

The financial troubles have affected the woollen manufacturers, and Cheeseborough & Son, Yorkshire, have failed.

Other failures are expected to follow. France has imposed a duty on foreign brandies. A further ineffectual attempt had been made to launch the Leviathan.—The American submarine companies have abandoned the attempt to raise the sunken ships at Sebastopol.

Later from Nicaragua.—Ratification of the Irisarri Treaty.

We have received the Gaceta de Nicaragua, (the official paper of the Nicaraguan Government, published at Managua, the seat of Government, with dates of 14th November, 1857.

It contains the official notice of the meeting of the *Asamblea Constituyente*, the Constituent Assembly or Congress, on the 8th of November; the discourse or address was pronounced by the Deputy President of the Congress at the opening of the sessions of that body, and the Message of Don Gregorio Jnarez and Rosalio Cortez, who were entrusted with the duties of the Presidency, while the duly elected President, General Don Tomas Martinez, was engaged in directing active military operations against the invasion of Costa Rica.

The Gaceta also contains a decree of Congress, dated the 11th November, 1857, declaring Gen. Don Tomas Martinez to have been duly elected President of the republic by the votes of the people. Under the head of "At the Last Moment," the Gaceta publishes the following:

"The Constituent Assembly of the Republic has just ratified, in all its parts, the Convention made by Don Antonio J. de Irissarri with Mr. Stebbins, President of the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company.

From California.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Lieut. Beale writes from Califonia, that the expedition is a complete success, and has completed a fine wagon road from New Mexico to California. He is enthusiastic in praise of the camels, which underwent the severest trials, without the loss of a single animal, and arriving in a condition as good as when they started.

The Telegraphic Cable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Frigate Niagara has been detailed to assist in laying the Atlantic telegraph cable next spring. The President and Secretary Toucey are understood to favor the enterprise.

Nicaragua Excitement at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30.—The steamer Philadelphia, from Havana has arrived. John Tabor, who is a passenger, will speak at the Nicaraguan meeting to-morrow. Mr. Tabor, who is the editor of El Nicaraguan, has consented to open the meeting with a history of Walker's expedition, presenting the events as they occurred.

Some persons express themselves in favor of reinforcing Col. Anderson in spite of the government. Over a thousand stand of arms have been collected and a thousand men are willing to tender their services.

Indian Delegations and the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Delegations of the Pawnees, Poncas and Pottowatamies, to the number of about thirty, had a formal interview with the President to-day, at the White House. The auditory was large, including a number of ladies, and Secretary Cobb, Floyd and Thompson. The most interesting feature of the interview was the apparent reconciliation between the chiefs of the Pawnees and Poncas, which tribes have long been hostile to each other. The President, or grandfather as they call him, having persuasively dwelt on the blessings of peace, joined their hands in token of friendship, and all seemed to be delighted with the proceedings.—The Pottowatamies were in citizens' dress while their less civilized colleagues were in their grandest attire and more than usually profuse of paint and feathers.

Walker's Orders to Anderson.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Walker's friends say that before he left Central America he sent orders to Colonel Anderson to retain possession of Castillo as long as possible, and if obliged to abandon it to return the boats, but if compelled to destroy any of them before falling into the hands of the enemy, to destroy first the river boat and hold on to the Virgin.

This order was repeated from Aspinwall, and arrangements were also made to send up a number of men in bungoes, under a competent leader, with a view to carry the order to Anderson and advise any U. S. vessels approaching the coast of the state of affairs at Punta Arenas and San Juan del Norte. It is said that Walker has confidence that Anderson will obey the order.

The Cabinet on Nicaragua

WASHINGTOF, Dec. 31.—The cabinet has held several meetings in regard to Nicaraguan affairs, but thus far nothing whatever of a reliable nature is known as to the course to be pursued. In any event, however, the removal of Paulding is not anticipated.

Improvement in Financial and Business Affairs in Europe, &c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The London correspondent of the Commercial writes, that the general progress of improvement is steady. The position of the bank was rapidly strengthening, and it would soon be able to repay the two millions of over issue, and reduce the rate of interest to 9 or 8 per cent. Further failures were apprehended, but they cease to attract notice. The bank received three millions of dollars in gold in two days.

The latest Hamburg advices state that the crisis was subsiding.

Private letters from Havre, dated the 15th December, note a very irregular market, at lower prices. Tres bas Orleans has been sold at 84f.

The Lawrence (K. T.) Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—The Republican learns from a gentleman who left Kansas on Saturday last that the free-State convention at Lawrence had adjourned without making nominations. The matter was not reported as despoused of, however, and the presentation of a ticket before the election was deemed probable.

The Steamer Minnesota.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—Private letters received here from the steamer Minnesota, off Tangier, October 23d, states that she made a splendid run from Cape Town to New Bay, a distance of 5,700 miles, in twenty-six days. She made on one occasion seventeen knots per hour.

From the Washington Evening Star.

Letter from Gen. Henningsen.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 21, 1857.

SIR: In accordance with your desire, I inclose some notes on Central American affairs. You will perceive, from their perusal, that the bulk of the population is Indian. An Indian race, however, in no wise resembling the Indian of our Northern continent, who is a nomade, a hunter, and a savage; but the same people found by the Spanish conquerors—sedentary, agricultural, industrious, patient and superstitious—and who had built large cities and raised stupendous temples, on whose altars smoked, indeed, the blood of human victims. This Indian race, the only portion of the population which labors and produces, amounts to from two-thirds to three-quarters of the whole population. It has never had any share in government; but is periodically torn from its peaceful avocations to fight the battles of the mixed race in their incessant revolutions.

The mixed race consists of Spanish, Indian, and negro blood, mingled and re-intermingled in every imaginable variety and degree. It may be considered, as for the most part, in a state of moral and physical degeneracy. A large majority are born with the heriditary taint of disease. Their leading men are incurable factionists, incapable of free government—showing, indeed, the same plausibility in writing proclamations and in diplomacy as the Chinese, but without the practical sagacity to raise or manage even a saw mill. The decay of cities, of industry and population, and the abandonment of plantations and of mines, everywhere attest the rapid decline of the countries they have controlled. Yet I have no hesitation in putting on record my conviction that, in a few years after Central America is *Americanized*, as some day it inevitably will be, its crops of sugar and coffee will approach or equal that of Cuba now, whilst its mineral products will fall little short of those of California at present. When I say *Americanized*, I use a term by which, with an instinct prophetic of their destiny, the Spanish and mixed races designate the political predominance of the people of this Union.

The climate in those regions is at least as healthy for emigrants from the United States as that of Georgia or South Carolina; and those emigrants are not affected by the epidemics which decimate the native populations. Yet, if by any convulsion of nature, all communication could be cut off by the United States and those countries, I am satisfied that in half a century, and probably within half that time, this mixed race would be wiped out by the Christianized Indian, and the Christianized Indian in turn subjugated and assimilated by the Pagan Indian. Years ago, in Guatemala, which alone contains half the population of Central America, the mixed race would have been exterminated but for the accident that Carrera, himself an Indian, can control the Indians, and was gained over by the clergy and a few families who have bowed to the savage despotism of a man, on the accident of whose life depends the exile of their race.—Back of these so-called Christianized Indians are the heathen Maya Indians, who will as surely absorb them as they will the mixed races. Already these Mayas have ravaged Yucatan with impunity. They are ravaging it now. In Mexico the savage is everywhere encroaching on its effete civilization. In this mixed race, under various denominations of party, is a class of revolution mongers, who have brought those regions to their present condition; and they are determinately opposed to the Americanization of the country. A majority, however, see in it the only prospect of stable government or future security for life and property. In Nicaragua, after the Spaniards were driven out, as everywhere in Central America, a Democratic party predominated; but in the reaction consequent on their excesses, the Servile party obtained the ascendancy, lost it, and again resumed it through an interminable series of revolutions, (sixteen governments having succeeded each other within six years,) always in diminishing minority, till dwindled down to a mere faction, it is, or recently was, temporarily established under Martinez. That is to say, Martinez drew men and resources from about one-third of the country.

This servile party, consisting originally of the aristocratic families and old employees of the Spanish government, and which itself accepts the name originally given by its opponents, represents what would be represented in the United States by the tories of the war of independence.

As to the legitimacy of President Walker's acts and government, without gross misapprehension or misrepresentation of facts, his adversaries may be challenged to show any difference between the circumstances under which Lafayette and Kosciusko took part in the struggle for independence here and he in the civil wars of Nicaragua, which is not in his favor. He was duly invited by the Democratic government of Castillon, which had proved, by occupying the whole country, except Granada, that it had the sympathies of the majority.—He repaired the subsequent reverses this party had met with. He captured Granada, the sacred city of reaction and of the Servilcs, and put down all opposition. He was elected President by a large majority of voters, almost exclusively the votes of the laboring classes of the population. He defended the territory gallantly against the simultaneous invasion by foreign States. He was only temporarily driven from it by the unauthorized interference of a United States officer.

For the position I assumed in a recent communication to the Secretary of State, that but for the intervention of Capt. Davis, Gen. Walker would have marched on Leon—if, indeed, the siege of Rivas would not have been raised—is abundantly confirmed by the recent message of President Mora, on the 28th of October, at San Jose, in which he says specifically that Walker's position at Rivas "was really superior to that of the Central Americans," and that "in twenty days a dissolution of the allied army was inevitable." It is true that Mora attributes to his own sagacity what was accomplished by the interference of Captain Davis, and by the seizure of the schooner "Granada."

The administration through the Secretary of the Navy, has expressed its disapprobation of the seizure and surrender of the Granada to the Nicaraguans. I beg leave to remark that the Granada was given up to the Costa Ricans, not to the Nicaraguans. But, sir, the censure of a public officer is not the reparation of a public wrong. The introduction of American civilization and institutions into the Spanish American countries, by pacific colonization or through treaties, all experience shows to be illusory.

What has become of all the emigrants who, lured by the delusive treaties and contracts, have gone to those countries with their engines, their ploughshares, and their tools? Is there now on the Isthmus of Panama, after nine years, even common security for life or property, except under the guns of a United States squadron? What has been the result of the attempt at pacific colonization in Paraguay? On the other hand the rifles of the Texans changed that wilderness into a flourishing State of the Union, and indirectly brought New Mexico and California into those relations with this country which have not only benefitted them and the United States, but the whole of the civilized world. When we consider that in Mexico proposed colonization is to be limited to the Latin race, that in the Republic of San Domingo, United States citizens were specifically excluded, and that the allied States invading Nicaragua, entered with the avowed purpose of exterminating all Americans, I think you will agree with me that the result desired will be better attained by a modification of our neutrality laws, than by all the treaties that can ever be made with the present Spanish-American governments. I am, sir, yours respectfully,

C. F. HENNINGSEN.

HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

SUPREME COURT OF THE CHEROKEES.—A correspondent of the Arkansas Intelligencer, writes from Tahlequah, capital of the Cherokee Nation, gives an interesting account of a "full blooded Indian" Supreme Court:

As one walks into the room when the Supreme Court is in session, he is at once impressed with a feeling of respect and awe. The room scrupuously clean, the long list of rules tacked to a post, the grave and sage appearance of the five judges, and the respectful demeanor of the attorneys, reminds one of the higher courts of justice in the States. A cautious man, on entering the court room, will at once read the rules, that he may conform to them while he remains. The most important to strangers are those making it penal to spit upon the floor or walls of the room, to enter without first taking off the hat, to smoke in the presence of the Court, or come inside the bar, while the rule of most consequence to practicing attorneys seem to be that which directs the language of address to the Court which must be in the following words: "May it please the Court."

A LESSON FOR BOYS.—Boys are admonished by a sensible writer to beware of the following sorts of company, if they would avoid being of those who go to prison for crimes:

1. They who ridicule or disobey their parents.
2. They who profane the Sabbath, or ridicule religion
3. Those who use profane, or indecent words.
4. Those who are unfaithful, play truant, or waste time in idleness.
5. Those of a quarrelsome temper, or given to lying or theft.
6. Those who take pleasure in torturing animals whether mere insects or not.
7. They who loaf around *grog shops*, take the ardent, smoke cigars or chew tobacco.

The Neutrality Act.

APPROVED APRIL 20, 1818.

An Act in addition to the "Act for the punishment of certain Crimes against the United States," and to repeal the act therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any citizen of the United States shall, within the territory or jurisdiction thereof, accept and exercise a commission to serve a foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, in war, by land or by sea, against any prince, state, colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman, on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding three years: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to extend to any subject or citizen of any foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, who shall transiently be within the United States, and shall be on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, which at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, on board such vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, if the United States shall then be at peace with such foreign prince, state, colony, district or people.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall, within the limits of the United States, fit out and arm, or attempt to fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or shall knowingly be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming, of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the services of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, or shall issue or deliver a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, for any ship or vessel, to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years; and every such ship or vessel, with her tackle, appearel, and furniture, together with materials, arms, ammunition, and stores, which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, shall be forfeited; one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the use of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any citizen or citizens of the United States shall, without the limits thereof, fit out and arm, or attempt to fit out and arm, or procured to be fitted out and armed, or shall knowingly aid or be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming, any private ship or vessel of war, or privateer, with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed to cruise, or commit hostilities, upon the citizens of the United Statas, or their properity, or shall take the command of, or enter on board of any such ship or vessel, for the intent aforesaid, or shall purchase any interest in any such ship or vessel, with a view to share in the profits thereof, such person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and fined not more than ten thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than ten years, and the trial for such offence, if committed without the limite of the United States, shall be in the district in which the offender shall be apprehended or first brought.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any persons shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, increase or augment, or procure to be increased or augmented, or shall knowingly be concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war, cruiser or other armed vessel, which, at the time of her arrival within the United States, was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel, in the service of any foreign prince or state, or any colony, district or people, or belonging to the subjects or citizens of any such prince or state, colony, district, or people, the same being at war with any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, by adding to the number of guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not more than one year.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are [at] peace, every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the district courts shall take coganizance of complaints, by whosoever instituted, in cases of coptures made within the waters of the United States, or within a marine league of the coast or shores thereof.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That in every case in which a vessel shall be fitted out and armed, or attempted to be fitted out and armed, or which the force of any vessel of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, shall be increased or augmented, or in which any military expedition or enterprise shall be begun or set on foot, contrary to the provisions and prohibitions of this act; and in every case of the capture of a ship or vessel within the jurisdiction or protection of the United States as before defined, and in every case in which any process issuing out of any court of the United States shall be disobeyed or resisted by any person or persons having the custody of any vessel of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, or of any subjects or citizens of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, in every such case it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, for the purpose of taking possession of and detaining any such ship or vessel, with her prize or prizes, if any, in the order to the execution of the prohibitions and penalties of this act, and to the restoring the prize or prizes in the cases in which restoration shall have been adjudged, and also for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of any foriegn prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he shall empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, as shall be necessary to compel any foreign ship or vessel to depart the United States in all cases in which, by the laws of nations or the treaties of the United States, they ought not to remain within the United States.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the owners or consignees of every armed ship or vessel sailing out of the ports of the United States, belonging wholly or in port to citizens thereof, shall enter into bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, prior to clearing out the same in double the amount of the vessel and cargo on board, including her armament, that the said ship or vessel shall not be employed by such owners to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens or property, of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the collectors of the customs be, and they are hereby, respectively, authorized and required to detain any vessel manifestly built for warlike purposes, and about to depart the United States, of which the cargo shall principally consist of arms and munitions of war, when the number of men shipped on board, or other circumstances, shall render it probable that such vessel is intended to be employed by the owner or owners to cruise or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens or property of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, until the decision of the President be had thereon, or until the owner or owners shall give such bond and security as is required of the owners of armed ships by the preceding section of this act.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the act passed on the fifth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, entitled: "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," continued in force, for a limited time, by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and perpetuated by the act passed on the twenty-fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred, and the act passed on the fourteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An act to prevent citizens of the United States from privateering against nations in amity with, or against the citizens of the United States;" and the act passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States," be, and the same are hereby, severally, repealed: Provided, nevertheless, That persons heretofore having offended against any of the acts aforsaid may be prosecuted, convicted, and punished as if the same were not repealed; and no forfeiture heretofore incurred by a violation of any of the acts aforsaid shall be affected by such repeal.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That nothing in the foregoing act shall be construed to prevent the prosecution or punishment of treason, or any piracy defined by the laws of the United States.

Further from Kansas—Civil War Raging—Violence and Bloodshed.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 30th.—Kansas dates to the 24th, received by the Democrat, say that civil war is raging in Bourbon county. Several conflicts have occurred between the free-State and pro-slavery men, and a number of prisoners have been taken on both sides. The U. S. marshal, with a force of 80 men, demanded the surrender of the free State party, but the demand was answered by a volley of musket balls.

The fire was returned, and the fight lasted for an hour, when the pro-slavery men retreated, with the loss of one killed and two mortally wounded. The marshal was dangerously injured.

Gen. Lane was entrenched at Sugar Mount, and was determined to fight the dragoons if attacked. A battle was regarded as inevitable.

Exciting debates had occurred in the Lawrence Free State Convention. The committee on resolutions had presented three reports. The majority report disapproves of voting for State officers; the first majority report recommends the nomination of a full State ticket, and the second recommends a participation in the election for the purpose of destroying the Lecompton Constitution.—That no man be nominated who refuses to pledge himself to crush it. That the Topeka constitution be submitted to the people, and that loyalty to that instrument be made the test of fealty to the free State party. That the Legislature repeal the present code of laws, &c. The most radical revolutionary speeches were made.

Gen. Denver had given up the territorial arms to the military.

Various rumors were in circulation relative to Fort Scott, but none of an authentic character.

The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court of this State met in this city on Wednesday last: Present—Hon. R. M. Pearson and Hon. W. H. Battle, Judges; Chief Justice Nash detained at home by illness.

The following gentlemen have been licensed to practice law in the County Courts of this State:

John F. Murrill, of Onslow; Joseph J. Martin, of Martin; John W. Ellis, of Bladen; Josiah Collins, Jr., of Washington; A. B. McEachin, of Robeson; Gilbert M. Patterson, of Richmond; Asa Ross, of Brunswick; George C. Woodley, of Lenoir; Abner S. Williams, of Martin; D. F. Caldwell, of Guilford; James R. Bulla, of Randolph; L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow; Z. J. Foote, of Wayne; Jas. R. Doughtre, of Pasquotank; Needham B. Cobb, of Wayne; Edmund J. Gaines, of Montgomery; John G. Yancey, of Madison; Thomas D. Williams, of Warren; Seaton Gales, of Wake; George W. Brooks, of Wake; Rob't S. Sinclair, of Pasquotank.

And the following have been licensed to practice in the Superior Courts:

S. A. Smith, J. B. Gilliam, William Scott, J. C. Hitchcock, John A. Stanly, James H. Abell, John S. Moore, Wm. H. Bagley, C. W. Grandy, Jr., John N. Stallings, J. E. Short, Luther Blue, R. H. Broadfield, James P. Holderby, and Rich. H. Battle.—*Standard.*

Walker's Captured Army.

NORFOLK, Jan. 1.—The U. S sloop-of-war Saratoga arrived to-day in Hampton Roads from Punta Arenas, with the men composing Walker's filibustering army, taken prisoners by Commodore Paulding.

THE UTAH DELEGATE IN CONGRESS.—A Washington letter gives this sketch of Mr. Bernhisel:

The delegate is one of the most quiet and pleasant gentlemen in the House. In deportment, tone and voice, person and countenance, he bears a striking resemblance to Robert J. Walker. He is a native of Pennsylvania. He looked haggard and worn after his long journey over the plains on his first arrival, but has since recruited.—Although he has been in the House for six years, I recollect hearing him speak but once, and that was to protest against any discussion of the social and domestic institutions of Utah. His forte is taciturnity. In private conversation he is fluent and agreeable. He is an industrious man of business, and attend faithfully to the interests of his constituents. He is rather short of stature. His head is nearly bald, but iron gray locks projecting diagonally from the skull near